THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 10. NO. 29. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, AUG. 25, 1892. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

Eagle River defeated Interior Sunday by a score of 15-2.

The coat of paint on the court house has greatly improved its appearance.

A. W. Brown's little girl has been seriously sick with fever this week but is now somewhat better.

The block at the south-east corner of Davenport and Brown street is receiving a new coat of paint.

Chas. McCullough, formerly employed in the Vindicator office here, has gone to Iola to run a paper.

Will Stevens carries his hand in a sling as a result of contact with a saw which nearly severed a finger.

A little wee bit of a boy made his advent into the home of Jas. Lawless Wednesday morning. All are doing well.

The Congregational Ladies' Aid Society will meet next Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. D. E. Briggs.

Pat O'Malley and Frank Rogers were down from Minocqua yesterday to attend the democratic county convention.

Every editor who was a delegate to the congressional convention here last week has given Rhinelander an excellent notice in their papers.

A meeting of the vestrymen of the Baptist church will be held at Paul Browne's office after services Friday evening. All are requested to be present.

Gus. Swenson and Frank Markee have opened a general store at Woodruff, and propose carrying a good sized line of general merchandise and supplies.

A complete line of fall and winter suitings at Oscar Nelson's, the tailor. Give him a call. Dress suits a specialty. Corner Thayer and Phillip streets, Rhinelander. *

WANTED.—Lumber graders and inspectors. Steady employment. Apply or write to

YAWKEY & LEE LBR. CO.,
4w Hazelhurst, Wis.

Gentlemen in need of clothing should not fail to call on Krueger, the tailor, before making purchases. The finest line of woolen stuffs in the city to select from, at reasonable prices. *

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Greenly left last Saturday for Minneapolis where Mrs. Greenly will visit friends and relatives for the coming two weeks. M. H. returned this morning, having completed a business transaction in that city.

Somebody bet five dollars that Vane Kelley's horse "Jessie" couldn't show better than a three minute gait on the street Monday, and the result was a trial on Oneida Avenue Monday evening. The horse easily beat the time.

McIndoe & Parker have moved the building occupied by E. C. Leonard to Davenport street, next to the new brick block. They will put up a new solid brick store in its place. This will, with Daniels' new building, make a great improvement to Brown street.

For the Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 12 to 17, '92, the M., L. S. & W. Ry. will sell excursion tickets to Milwaukee and return at a rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Sept. 10 to 17 inclusive. Good for return passage until and including Sept. 19, 1892.

For the Democratic State Convention to be held at Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 31, '92, the M., L. S. & W. Ry. will sell excursion tickets to Milwaukee and return at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Aug. 29 to 31 inclusive. Good for return passage until and including Sept. 2, '92.

The Second Annual Fair and Exposition of the Oshkosh Fair Association promises to even surpass the successful exhibition of last year, and the management are bending every effort in this direction. Every one in this part of the state should make arrangements to visit the Sawdust City during the week Sept. 19 to 23. Low rates on all roads.

Merrill workingmen now have a good idea of the real interest which Robert Schilling, the Milwaukee agitator, has in them and their prosperity. No sooner had he got through with his speech at Merrill than he requested a round of the hat to pay him for his time and expense. The men asked him how much he thought was right and he modestly placed the figure at $500. He got $47.

A GRIST OF DELEGATES.

The Local Democrats Elect a Batch of Seventeen to Various Conventions.

The democratic county convention for Oneida was called to order by John Barnes, county chairman, and organized by the election of Sam Smith, of Eagle River, permanent chairman and Arthur Taylor, of Rhinelander, secretary. A committee on credentials consisted of D. S. Johnson, P. J. O'Malley and A. McKenzie. The following delegates were reported entitled to seats:

Rhinelander—Chas. Chafee, John Barnes, D. S. Johnson, Arthur Taylor, Chas. Wilson, P. Brennan, John Curran. Mr. Curran was absent, his vote being cast by John Barnes.

Eagle River—Sam Smith, Mike Holland, A. McKenzie, Wm. Pershon, James White.

Minocqua—P. J. O'Malley, F. Rogers.

No delegates or credentials were reported.

As delegates to the state convention, N. A. Coleman and Chas. Wilson were chosen by acclammation.

For the congressional convention at Wausau, A. McKenzie, of Eagle River, Robert Larner, Garth and Chas. Chafee were chosen as delegates by acclamation.

To the senatorial convention, Wm. Pershon, Frank Rogers and Pat Brennan will go by the grace of an acclamatory vote.

For the assembly convention the following nine were named: Arthur Taylor, Sam Smith, M. Holland, D. S. Johnson, James White, J. T. Hagan, M. J. O'Rielly, P. J. O'Malley, L. J. Beck.

A motion was put and carried authorizing members attending any of the conventions to cast the vote of absent members of the delegation.

The License Question.

It is likely that a vote on the question of how much license shall be paid by Rhinelander saloon-keepers will be taken some time next month. At the last vote on this question, taken three years ago, the $200 license carried by a majority of only 14. The question is simply a financial one and bears no relation whatever to any other phase of the licensed sale of liquors except in so much as a high license decreases the number of saloons to a certain extent. Rhinelander now only assesses them $200. Thirty saloons now bringing a revenue of $6,000 would probably be decreased to something like twenty, but with a $500 license ten thousand dollars would be the income instead of six. It doesn't take much reasoning to show that the town as a whole would be benefitted by the change. Every tax payer would have his burden lightened to some extent and Rhinelander would be well rid of some of its saloons. The idea that the number would be so greatly decreased that the revenue would be no greater than at present is hardly a sound conclusion, in view of the history of such changes in other cities of like size. At Antigo a five hundred dollar license is in force, and when the change was made it made but a small decrease in the number. The same is true in other places. There will be plenty of saloons and the more the town receives in license from each, just so much nearer can the authorities come to controlling the traffic. If those who favor a higher license will get out and vote it can be carried easily.

Struck By An Engine.

James Cavanaugh, a section man on the Soo line, at Dunbar, was killed Tuesday morning. The section crew was at work on the main track and at the approach of a train they started to move the hand car from the track a little too late. Cavanaugh was struck by the piston rod of the engine and instantly killed. The body was brought here and yesterday buried by Undertaker Hildebrand. A funeral sermon was preached by Rev. H. A. Buzzell. The deceased had only been at work there a short time and nothing is known of his relatives or former home.

Base Ball Saturday.

The Hurley club of all professionals will be here for two games, Saturday and Sunday, August 27 and 28. The home team will be materially strengthened this week, and will be able to give the Hurley club a good game. Johnson, pitcher, and Kennelly, catcher, formerly of the Marquette's, will do the home team's battery work. The game Saturday will be called at 3:30; Sunday's game at 3:00 P. M.

The town board meet again August 31.

The local democratic caucuses were held Tuesday evening.

Judge Alban was at Wausau last week on legal business.

A. V. Langston and family left for Wabash, Ind., Tuesday.

The Kirk company factory foundation is nearly completed.

Tom Collins has gone to Michigan to look over some pine land.

Wausau has hired another battery and is at it again—playing ball.

Sam Bronson, of Minocqua, is at the county seat on business to-day.

The Episcopal ladies' social and dance last evening was well attended and very enjoyable.

Benj. Sweet was in the city this week. He reports the McNaughton mill as running nicely.

Mrs. Eva Manning and daughter, of Oshkosh, are guests of her sister Mrs. F. A. Hildebrand.

Chris. Leonard is still doing business at the old stand, although the exact location is hard to follow.

Krueger, the tailor, has just received a full new line of fall and winter suitings, at prices new to this vicinity. *

The Screen Door people have a large number of men at work getting their factory in shape for starting up about the first prox.

John T. Kelly, the eloquent young Irishman of Milwaukee, will address the people of Rhinelander as soon as his engagements will permit.

The Methodist church Sabbath school children were given a picnic at Lake Julia yesterday. The little folks enjoyed the day hugely.

Kelley & Wood, of Chicago, have purchased the full season's cut of the Rhinelander Lumber & Shingle Company. They will ship it to their Chicago yards.

Dr. McIndoe has rented the new brick store just begun on Brown street to Frank Pingree, who will start a retail furniture store as soon as the building is completed.

The democratic county convention will be held here Sept. 22, according to present arrangements. An effort will be made to get Gen. Bragg here to address them in the evening.

Quite a change has taken place in the personnel of the fire companies. At the last meeting some of the members were dropped for non-attendance and new men appointed in their place.

Carr & Eby have a number of choice residence lots in Keenan's addition which they will sell on reasonable terms and at low prices. Call on them, at the town clerk's office, opposite Rapids House. *

The best fits in suits and overcoats at Krueger's merchant tailoring establishment. None but the best and most skillful tailor employed. The public are respectfully requested to call and examine goods and prices. *

Frank Palmiteer, who graded lumber at Conro's mill last summer, was cremated one night last week. He was sleeping in the mill store at a small station near Centralia, where he was at work, and did not awake in time to escape from the burning building. He leaves a family.

Ben Sweet has rented his new store building on Davenport street to J. U. Potter & Co., who will open a drug and general sundries store about October 1. Mr. Potter, who has been in the employ of Irvin Gray here for some time, is well known. His partner will be a druggist named M. F. Marks.

The Catholic church Sabbath school children were given a day's enjoyment at Tomahawk Lake yesterday, which was enjoyed by a large number of the older as well as little ones. Father July, with commendable liberality, gave $50 for a special train to take the picnicers to the lake, and enough older church people went along to pay for the special.

The Northern Wisconsin and Michigan Fire Company tournament at Hurley this week is drawing great crowds. Rhinelander sends a delegation of firemen to-day, consisting of J. H. Schroeder, L. Stumpner, Geo. Beers, Peter Osborne, Otto Bock, Will Lawson, F. C. Ulrich, L. Brown, John Harrigan, Pat Brennan and John Miller. They will remain only one day.

Assessor Hagan has completed his work and the roll is now in Clerk Carr's hands.

Merrill had another shooting tragedy this week. If that city doesn't look out it will soon rival Stevens Point.

Mrs. W. C. Ogden and son Guy left Wednesday for Waupaca county where they will visit friends and relatives for a brief period.

C. Eby has sold his two million stock of lumber to Indiana and Iowa parties and is shipping it out at the rate of about five cars daily.

Bradley has built a track at Tomahawk and a trotting meeting will be held there this fall. It is said that through courtesy his horses will win every race.

Gold Medal Flour is the cheapest because it is the strongest. For sale by Harrigan Bros. & Co., W. S. Jewell, Martin & Co., Holmes & Husen, T. Solberg.

The Stevens Point Great District fair has mailed their premium list which is complete and liberal. Every race there this fall will be running races, and a big crowd is anticipated. The date is Sept. 13-16.

The Merrill Advocate is of the opinion that their town has two sawyers who can easily do more work on a rotary than anybody here. As long as it isn't so and the Advocate wants to believe it, no one is harmed.

Dr. H. C. Keith is making a wonderful success of his Tri-Cloride of Gold Cure, and is now treating a large number of patients. There is no excuse for a man's being a drunkard now days. If he wants to be cured and has the necessary will and brain power, he can be.

Visitors to Rhinelander from down river points complain that the streets here are in a horrible condition. They go home and tell of how the side walks on main business thoroughfares are torn up and great piles of brick and other building material are piled all over the streets, where new stores are going up. It does make it bad for pedestrians but until the new elevated road is completed there is no way to help it. If our neighbors will come up about twenty years from now when the building in Rhinelander is about done with, they can meander along the streets with the same ease and safety with which they now enjoy a walk in their own town.

Cotter's Change of Faith.

Merrill News:—J. Cotter went up to Rhinelander Tuesday last, and finding an opportunity to catch a special to Heafford, he took advantage of it and visited that place also. The nature of his business there was said to be two-fold. He had individual business to look after, and one man said he had a republican proxy tucked away in his vest pocket and that he voted solid for McCord at the convention every time.

"A City of Homebuilders."

Editor F. B. Hand, of the Hurley Tribune, was in the city as a delegate to the congressional convention last week and sent his paper the following which, if we may be allowed to judge is about the best ever given as it refrains from slopping over and gives us what we have coming and what is due us:

On Tuesday of the present week the old man of The Tribune made his first real visit to the growing and prosperous town of Rhinelander on the Lake Shore road seventy miles to the south of Hurley, and to say that he "liked the place" would be drawing it mild. Through the kindness and courtesy of Mr. M. Lewis, a former well known citizen of Hurley, we were given an opportunity to see all sections of the town from the "vantage ground" of a fine top carriage and plenty of good interesting company. We visited the lumber districts, manufacturing section and the residence portion and in each found much to "open our eyes" to the importance and enterprise of this growing city. We found eight large saw mills employing hundreds of men day and night, manufacturing millions of feet of lumber, large dry houses, splendid planing mills in connection, large machine shops, foundries, immense screen door factory, work going forward for a great box factory and other evidences of business enterprise and push. The importance of these mills and factories in building up the town is seen on all sides by the hundreds of new homes being erected and the solid substantial appearance of the business blocks. We should judge Rhinelander people to be a community of home builders. There is that about the place which gives visitors the cheering idea that people are settling in Rhinelander to stay. The mill owners, the merchants, the lawyers, and best of all the mechanics and the laboring men are building homes, substantial, neat and beautiful homes, and adorning these homes to the extent of their means, and this spirit of improvement is having a decided effect on the prosperty of the place. The public buildings, including the beautiful court house, the splendid high school structure, the Curran and McCord public school buildings, and the fine churches, all bear evidence of the progressive character of the people and redound to their credit. To sum it up briefly, Rhinelander is one of the best towns in northern Wisconsin to-day; it will be still better in five years from to-day, and will continue to grow and flourish just as long as the citizens exercise the same enterprising, friendly, and consolidated spirit so prominently manifest at the present time. Yes, Rhinelander is a winner.

Robbins, Michigan.

Brown & Robbins have a fine mill at Robbins, Mich., and are doing exceptionally good work with it. The writer visited the place recently and as a few lines on the situation seems to be in order at all times, here goes: The place is reached via the Lake Shore spur out of Watersmeet. It is only 9 miles from the latter place, but the road manages to hunt up about twenty miles of territory to cover in getting there. From Watersmeet out there is a great deal of lumbering being done, and for the next ten years that country will turn out a great deal of lumber. Bray & Choate, who stock the Brown & Robbins mill, also stock another one near there and are now building a big doubleband, which they will operate themselves. It has a cut of two hundred and fifty million to work on. At Robbins is found by all odds the neatest looking town, mill and yard in that country. The mill is a single band and has been constructed with the greatest of care to have it a time saver and consequent money maker. The yard has been laid out in the best shape the writer has ever seen. The work this mill has done is truly remarkable, considering the usual set backs which befall a new mill both in building and starting. Less than a year ago Brown & Robbins went to the site and began clearing ground. To-day with a single band, they have in pile twelve million feet of lumber. It is a record seldom equalled. From now on they hope to turn out 20 million a year, and will run night and day, all the year round. The little town they have built around the mill is a substantial and prosperous looking community. The houses which are put up by the company are substantial and good. A general store, run by A. Misslit, does a good business, and a saloon seems to prosper, as well. There are a large number of Rhinelander people up there and all are doing well. Frank Robbins runs the business and Robt. Blackburn has charge of the books and office for the company and looks after the business of Uncle Sam as well. Curley Phelps is sawing on the night run and is making a good record. Dick Dugan is helping George Radford on the band saws, and will soon be ready to take a position as filer, himself. Ed. Murray has been grading every since the mill started. Seth Conrad is night foreman in the mill. Hoogstradt & Joyce are doing the logging and making an excellent thing. The cut is handled by the Fair Lumber Company, who are now putting in a plaining mill. The greatest trout fishing ever known is to be found in this locality. The historical "burnt dam" from beneath which more trout have been taken than from any spot in the country, is but three miles from the mill, and still affords good fishing. All the streams about have trout in them, but the lakes, what few there are, seem to be entirely destitute of fish. The scenery about the place is grand, especially on the trout streams. At present the railroad accommodations are hardly what would be desired, but the company were intending to soon put a passenger coach on the daily freight, which will alleviate considerable suffering. Brown & Robbins, it is said, will wind up their deal at this point, cutting nearly a hundred million, with a fine profit. They certainly should, if a good mill, well run, on a good contract will make any money. They have that combination on it.

A little girl was welcomed at the home of Fred Medberry last Friday.

Mrs. Wm. Elliott and Mrs. Thos. McNiesh, of Black Creek, Wis., are visiting with their brother, F. J. Bowerman in this city.

Lots for Sale

Cheap and on long time.
tf D. B. STEVENS & SON.

MILLARD'S NEW LONDON BLACKBERRIES AT REED'S.

Now is the time to order by the case. Do not delay—order now. Fresh and Fine. Prices way down

Notice.

Miss Alice Dayton, of Chicago, is in the city prepared to give instruction on the piano and organ. Miss Dayton is a recent graduate of the American Conservatory of Music and is an instructress of wide experience. She can be found at the residence of P. W. Nicholds. 3w

Democratic Assembly Call.

The democrats will hold their assembly convention at the court house in this city Sept. 13. Fourteen delegates will attend, of which Oneida county has nine, Florence three and Forest two.

$25 Reward

will be paid by the Fish and Game Protection Association of Northern Wisconsin to any person who will make complaint and furnish evidence to secure the conviction of any person of the offense of fishing with seins, gill nets or taking fish with spears, traps or dynamite or killing game out of season. The above reward will be paid for each conviction.

Dated Rhinelander, Wis., July 1, '92.

E. B. MORLEY, Pres.
C. W. GILBAEGER, Sec.
M. W. SHAFER, Treas.

Lots in Keenan's addition for sale by Carr & Eby. *

Smoke The Famous Cigar. 1y

Notice of Drawing Jurors.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of September, 1892, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day at my office in the Court House in the village of Rhinelander, Oneida county, Wisconsin, I shall, pursuant to law, proceed to draw up the names of thirty-six (36) persons to serve as petit jurors at the next general term of the circuit court for said Oneida county, commencing on the first Monday in October, 1892, being the 3d day of the month.

Dated Aug. 19, 1892.

E. C. STURDEVANT,
Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for Oneida county.

Furniture!

The Finest Stock Ever Displayed in Northern Wisconsin will be placed on Sale in the New Building now going up on Brown Street, About Oct. 1st.

It will pay you to wait if you are going to buy soon.

F. J. Pingry & Co.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

THE staid old city of Philadelphia has just awakened to the necessity of having food inspectors, several of whom were appointed a few days ago by that city's health officer.

THEY are now talking of catching a whale somewhere in the Arctic regions and towing it alive to the World's fair city by the way of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

THE adjournment of congress completes a thirty years' service in the house for Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Holman comes next in length of representation, as he has been for twenty-eight years a congressman.

A LATE census statement gives 7,470,000 as the number of Negroes in the United States, of which 956,989 are mulattos, 105,135 quadroons and 69,936 octoroons. Six-sevenths of the Negroes are of unmixed African blood. Five hundred and eighty thousand Negroes live in the north.

A PECULIAR boycott is in progress at Fargo, N. D. The business men of the town have boycotted the Northern Pacific railroad because the company won't build a new station and hotel there. They have issued a circular to all their business connections asking them to ship their goods over other lines.

PERFECTLY preserved salt fish, probably ten thousand years old, are found in Nevada, Utah and Arizona, where salt strata are often struck in making excavations a hundred yards beneath the surface. These fish resemble the pipe and pickerel, and are wholly unlike the living fish found in the same region.

THE common idea that when congress adjourns the running expenses cease lacks a substantial basis. Many members are bunched in committees and travel around at the cost of the government. Twenty special senate committees, comprising a majority of the members of that body, were authorized to make "investigations" during the recess.

A HINT for street improvement comes from Boston. Tremont street is to be made wider, not by cutting off a slice from the fronts of the buildings from top to bottom, but by taking a portion of the first story of each house to form an arcade extending the length of the block, thus furnishing a footway sheltered from sun and rain and obtaining a fine architectural effect with the least possible encroachment on private property.

THE government's August crop report is by no means discouraging. It does not estimate booming yields, but a very comfortable harvest to carry us through the winter. The yield of wheat will be about 550,000,000 bushels, of corn 1,700,000,000 bushels, of oats 640,000,000 bushels, the total being 520,000,000 bushels below the cereal yield of 1891, but considerably greater than the average of the five years preceding that phenomenal crop season.

ACCORDING to the latest statement from the treasury department the total amount of coin or paper money in this country is more than $2,200,000,000. Of this enormous sum $1,600,000,000 is in the hands of the people and in the vaults of the bank, while about $600,000,000 is locked up in the treasury. Every month about $1,000,000 is being added to this enormous aggregate in the issue of legal-tender notes in payment for silver bullion.

MRS. SHIRAS, wife of the newly appointed justice of the supreme court, is described as a woman of fine attainments, with a fondness for entertaining, which makes her home on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City, a favorite resort with the society of that place. Justice Shiras still retains his college fondness for reading the classics in the original Greek and Latin. In addition to a fine voice he has a ready wit, which renders him an agreeable companion at table and charming after-dinner talker.

EDWIN OTIS HAVEY, PH. D., of the Missouri State Geological bureau, has made an examination of some large bones and tusks, found some few days ago by some miners in a shaft, near Carl Junction, Mo. He says that the remains are those of an American elephant. The beast when alive was larger than Jumbo. Prof. Havey expects to obtain almost a complete skeleton. He will articulate the bones and mount the skeleton and it will be a part of Missouri's geological exhibit at the World's fair.

COMMISSIONER CARTER makes suggestions in regard to preserving the natural forests. He proposes a general law providing for careful surveys of government forest land in all parts of the country. While he would strictly prohibit the cutting of timber for transportation and sale, he would adopt a liberal policy respecting allowances to individual settlers, farmers and mine locators of such timber as may be needed to supply actual personal necessities for fuel, buildings, fences and general improvement of claims.

THE virtue of phlebotomy, it seems, is to be again recognized. A doctor in Oswego, N. Y., is practicing the ancient prescription of bleeding on his pneumonia patients, and he says he can not remember of having lost a single case. The barbers who were wont to keep all the bleeding-knives can now bring them out from the recesses where they have rusted for a number of years, and resume their quondam partnership with the gentlemen of the scalpel. To prevent the lungs from becoming solid all that is necessary to do, according to this astute Oswego physician, is to cut a vein.

MUST PAY TOLL.

Uncle Sam Is Tired of Canadian Trickery.

A Policy of Retaliation Adopted by the United States Government—What the President Has to Say in His Proclamation.

FREE PASSAGE DENIED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The proclamation suspending the right of free passage through the St. Mary's canal of any and all cargoes or portions of cargoes consigned to Canadian ports was issued Saturday afternoon to go into effect September 1 next. The following is the text of the proclamation:

Whereas, By an act congress approved July 26, 1892, entitled "An act to enforce reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and Canada, and for other purposes," it is provided "that, with a view of securing reciprocal advantages for the citizens, ports and vessels of the United States on and after this first day of August, 1892, whenever and so often as the president shall be satisfied that the passage through any canal or lock connected with the navigation of the Saint Lawrence river, the great lakes, or the waterways connecting the same of any vessels of the United States, or of cargoes of passengers in transit to any portion of the United States, is prohibited, or is made difficult or burdensome by the imposition of tolls or otherwise, which, in view of the free passage through the St. Mary's Falls canal now permitted to vessels of all nations, he shall deem to be reciprocally unjust and unreasonable; he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend by proclamation to that effect, for such time and to such extent (including absolute prohibition—as he shall deem right, the right of free passage through the St. Mary's Falls canal so far as it relates to the vessels owned by the subjects of the government to discriminating against the citizens, ports or vessels of the United States, or to any cargoes, portions, of cargoes, or passengers in transit to the ports of the government making such discrimination, whether carried in vessels of the United States or of other nations. In such case and during such suspension tolls shall be levied, collected and paid as follows, to-wit: Upon freight of whatever kind or description, not to exceed two dollars per ton; upon passengers, not to exceed five dollars each, as shall be from time to time determined by the president; provided

1. That no tolls shall be charged or collected upon freight or passengers carried to and landed at Ogdensburg or any port west of Ogdensburg, and south of a line drawn from the northern boundary of the state of New York through the St. Lawrence river, the great lakes and their connecting channels to the northern boundary of the state of Minnesota.

2. All tolls so charged shall be collected under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, who may require the master of each vessel to furnish a sworn statement of the amount and kind of cargoes, to the number of passengers carried and the destination of the same, and such proof of the actual delivery of such cargo and passengers at some port or place within the limits above named as he shall deem satisfactory, and until such proof is furnished such freight and passengers may be considered to have been landed at the same port or place outside of those limits, and the amounts of tolls which have accrued had they been so delivered, shall constitute a lien, which may be enforced against the vessel in default wherever and whenever found in the waters of the United States.

Whereas, The government of the dominion of Canada imposes a toll amounting to about twenty cents per ton on all freight passing through the Welland canal in transit to a port of the United States and also a further toll on all vessels of the United States, and on all passengers on transit to a port of the United States, all of which tolls are without rebate; and

Whereas, The government of the dominion of Canada, in accordance with an order in council of April 4, 1892, refunds eighteen cents per ton of the twenty-cent toll at the Welland canal on wheat, Indian corn, peas, barley, rye, oats, flaxseed and buckwheat upon condition that they are originally shipped for and carried to Montreal for export, and that, if transhipped at intermediate points, such transhipment is made within the dominion of Canada, but allows no such nor any other rebate on said products, when shipped to a port of the United States or when carried to Montreal for export if transhipped within the United States; and

Whereas, The government of the dominion of Canada by said system of rebate and otherwise discriminates against the citizens of the United States in the use of said Welland canal, in violation of the provisions of article 27 of the treaty of Washington, concluded May 8, 1871; and

Whereas, Said Welland canal is connected with the navigation of the great lakes, and I am satisfied that the passage through it of cargoes in transit to ports of the United States is made difficult and burdensome by said discriminating system of rebate and otherwise, and is reciprocally unjust and unreasonable; now, therefore,

I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States of America, by virtue of the power to that end conferred upon me by said act of congress, approved July 26, 1892, do hereby direct that from and after September 1, 1892, until further notice, a toll of twenty cents per ton be levied, collected and paid on all freight of whatever kind or description passing through the St. Mary's Falls canal in transit to any port of the dominion of Canada, whether carried in vessels of the United States or of other nations; and to that extent I do hereby suspend from and after said date the right of free passage through said St. Mary's Falls canal of any and all cargoes or portions of cargoes in transit to Canadian ports.

In testimony whereof, etc.,

By the president:

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 22.—There is intense excitement in official circles over the news received here that President Harrison had imposed the tolls on St. Mary's Falls canal. There were only four ministers in the city. However, the news soon spread through the leading officers of the government, and there is much loud talk indulged in as was a few days ago. It may be that parliament will be summoned to deal with the matter. The commercial men who heard of the matter speak strongly of the action of the dominion government in not removing the rebates on the St. Lawrence canals in the first instance and saving the trouble.

Death of Judge Lynch.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 22.—Judge Jesse Lynch died here Saturday night, aged 75 years. He was the father of the republican party, having introduced resolutions in the convention held at Mayor's hall, Bloomington, Ill., May 21, 1856, that the new party be called the republican party, which were adopted. The judge served one term in congress.

The Clearing Houses.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 19th aggregated $1,009,774,883 against $1,000,022,584 the previous week. The increase as compared with the corresponding week of 1891 was 0.5.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 172. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 199.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES.

Candidates Who Will Strive to Secure Seats in the Lower House.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19.—The republican convention of the Third congressional district at McMinnville yesterday nominated H. Clay Evans for congress.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 19.—The prohibition convention of the Tenth district was held in Yates City yesterday and Albert D. Metcalf, of Oneida, was nominated for congress.

SPENCER, Ind., Aug. 19.—The republicans of the Fifth district yesterday nominated Capt. John Worrell, of Hendricks county, for congress.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 19.—The Fourth district democratic convention was held yesterday and James N. Castle was nominated for congress.

OCEAN CITY, Md., Aug. 19.—George M. Russum was nominated for congress yesterday by the republicans of the First congressional district.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 19.—The republicans met here yesterday and nominated Rev. Jonathan S. Willis, of Milford, for congress.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 19.—The republicans of the Seventh district yesterday nominated Philip L. Wilson for congress.

SUMMIT, Miss., Aug. 19.—The democrats in the Sixth district yesterday renominated T. G. Stockdale for congress.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 20.—The third party people of the Fourth congressional district held a convention here yesterday and nominated J. T. Goode for congress.

HELD UP AND ROBBED.

Masked Men Capture a Train in Kansas—Wells-Fargo Express Loses Heavily by the Affair.

AUGUSTA, Kan., Aug. 22.—Saturday night the Frisco east-bound passenger No. 2, due here at 11:21 p. m., was held up about 2 miles east of town and two valuable safes of the Wells-Fargo express robbed of all the contents by four masked robbers. Before 9 o'clock Sunday morning the outlaws were captured with a part of their booty. As the train slowed up at the Santa Fe crossing about a mile east of Augusta two masked men mounted the locomotive from either side, and covering the engineer and fireman with guns ordered them to stop the train. The train came to a standstill and two members of the robbers' gang who were in hiding uncoupled the express car. As soon as this was done the engineer was compelled to pull out with the car a mile distant from the train.

While two of the highwaymen watched the locomotive crew the others went to the express car door and compelled Messenger Shiflt to open the safe, and the robbers ransacked everything, getting between fifteen and twenty packages of money.

The robbery was committed by four farmers living in the vicinity of Douglas, Butler county. Sheriff Nipp was notified, and he soon had Fred Livingston, Ezra Carter, A. A. Bailey and Rollin Moffatt under arrest. It is said there is no doubt about his having the right parties, as masks and considerable money were found with them.

The people are greatly exercised over the matter, as the men are farmers who have hitherto borne excellent reputations.

AFFAIRS AT HOMESTEAD.

More Arrests Will Be Made as a Result of the July Disturbances.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 20.—Secretary Lovejoy, when asked regarding the report that Pinkerton detectives were in Homestead looking for their guns, and that the arrest of the persons known to have them on the day of the riot, will soon begin, a large number of names having been secured, replied that he knew they were looking for their property and that arrests are likely to soon follow. A government employe whose duty it is to inspect the steel made by the Carnegie Company for Uncle Sam's warships was asked: "What kind of material are the men now working in the mill turning out?" "First class," was the reply. "The work being done is perfectly satisfactory, and very little of it has failed to pass inspection."

American Consul Arrested.

CURACOA, W. I., Aug. 20.—Affairs are rapidly coming to a crisis in Venezuela, and in a few days the question will be decided as to whether or not Crespo shall enter Caracas and take charge of the government. Gen. Ybarra, who is in command of the military forces in the capital, is planting heavy batteries at strategic points, and is making every possible effort to organize the local defenses. The American consular agent at Carupano, Senor Crissini, has been arrested and sent to jail by Monago's men.

Declared Insane.

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 19.—Henry Blackman, the convict who recently murdered Contractor Cuddy, has been officially declared insane and will be sent at once to the Ionia insane asylum. He said he felt sorry and he could not tell why or how he came to kill Cuddy. He declared he had not premeditated the deed and that he had no intention of killing him. He said he had been more or less out of his mind at times for months. He had nothing against Cuddy and had never threatened to kill him.

Murderer Evans Hanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—Charles Evans, the murderer of Sheriff W. H. Cook, of St. Tammany parish, was hanged at Covington Friday in the presence of a crowd of 1,500 people.

Have Signed the Scale.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 22.—The Amalgamated association and the iron manufacturers have agreed upon a scale, and over 10,000 men in the valley will return to work at once.

Three Bunkered Houses Burned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 19.—A fire Wednesday night in the town of Serdovsk, Russia, government of Saratov, destroyed 300 houses and made 2,500 persons homeless.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

They Meet in Semi-Annual Conclave at Kansas City.

The Town Gay with Decorations—Thousands Already Under Shelter in the Tents—Work of Committees Well Done.

CONCLAVE OF KNIGHTS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 22.—Camp George R. Shaw, where the uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, go into their semi-annual encampment, was transformed Sunday from a silent city to tenantless tents into a scene of bustling martial activity. Companies, regiments and brigades were arriving at the camp all throughout the day, settling down in their quarters and accommodating themselves to the necessities of camp life. Accommodations for 16,000 knights have been prepared, a tented city has sprung up in a week and over 3,000 tents are ready for their occupants. Every arrangement is complete. Never before has there been such an attempt here to care for a big crowd, and the city is almost overtaxed by the burden.

The encampment of the knights, for which the people of Kansas City have made elaborate preparations and which many thousands of strangers will come here to witness, is really only an incident of the meeting of the supreme lodge of the order. While the territory now occupied by the order is not at present coextensive with the earth, it claims jurisdiction throughout the civilized world. As the official title of its highest legislative body indicates, it is "the supreme lodge of the world." In other grand lodges or ranks of the order are creatures of the greater body, including the uniform rank, in whose gorgeous splendor the importance and dignity of the parent organization will for one week be lost sight of.

The supreme lodge numbers over 112 members, and includes not only representatives of the forty-eight grand jurisdictions of the United States but also of Canada, British Columbia and the British maratime provinces—fifty-four grand jurisdictions in all. The supreme lodge will meet Tuesday and continue during the greater part of two weeks, holding its sessions in Scottish Rite hall in the Ridge building on Walnut street. Besides the usual routine business of the lodge a number of questions of unusual importance will be disposed of. Among these are the right by outside insurance associations to use the name of the order. Special attention will be given to the Pythian Life association of Omaha, and the Hines memorial fund, being a proposition to erect a monument to a deceased member of the order who was burned to death in trying to save another pythian's life.

WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

The Business Part of the Town of Geneva, O., Destroyed by Fire—Loss, $175,000.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 20.—Fire broke out at 2:45 o'clock a. m. in Geneva, 45 miles east of here, in the rear of a drug store on West Broadway, and quickly spread to adjacent buildings on either side. The local fire engine, manned by a volunteer company, was run out and a fractious team attached to it, which became frightened and ran away, disabling the engine and leaving the town to the mercy of the flames. Dispatches were sent to Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula for aid. It was daylight when the Cleveland engine arrived, and by that time the destruction was widespread. The engines called from Ashtabula and Painesville were at work and the flames were prevented from spreading further. The three hotels and almost all the business places between the Lake Shore railroad track and Main street were completely destroyed. Altogether twenty-four buildings burned, comprising business houses mainly, part of them occupied as dwellings in the upper stories, and four residences. The estimated loss is $175,000, on which there is $75,000 insurance. It was reported that the fire was started by an incendiary.

Blown from Their Graves.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Aug. 20.—At Wise Court House, near here, a most revolting outrage has been perpetrated. Recently Ira Mullins, a desperate moonshiner, with his whole family, was murdered near Pound Gap. The bodies were buried near Wise. Thursday a relative going to the graves found that some one had dug a hole near them, inserted a dynamite cartridge and blown the bodies out of the ground. They were found scattered in all directions. There is no clew to the criminals.

Headquarters at Chicago.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The national democratic campaign committee has unanimously voted to establish headquarters for the northwest at Chicago. They will be in charge of Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, and there will be associated with him Congressman E. B. Cable, of Illinois, and E. C. Wall, of Wisconsin.

Farmers Blow Up a Dam.

OSWEGO, Kan., Aug. 22.—Farmers who complained that back water caused by the dam across the Neeshe river here ruins their farms have blown the objectionable structure up with dynamite. The dam was the finest in the state.

The Swimming Champion.

MONTREAL, Can., Aug. 22.—Arthur Kenny, the Australian swimmer, won the 100-yard championship of Canada in rough water. He also broke the American record of 1:13, by swimming the distance in 1:11½.

Paid the Law's Debt.

PENDLETON, Ore., Aug. 22.—Frederick Zorn was hanged for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law near Milton last October. Zorn displayed remarkable composure to the last.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending Aug. 22.

Rev. John V. Talmage, brother of T. De Witt, died at his home at Bound Brook, N. J.

President Harrison celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday at Loon Lake, N. Y., on the 20th.

S. A. Brito, sheriff of Cameron county, Tex., was assassinated from ambush at Brownsville.

The Whitney woolen mills at South Royalston, Mass., were totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $175,000.

G. F. Taylor lowered the bicycle record at Buffalo, N. Y., going a mile in 2:21 2-5, the fastest time on record.

Fire in the furniture house of Shive, Rick & Co. at Omaha, Neb., did damage to the amount of $100,000.

At the state convention in Springfield, Ill., of the republican league clubs W. W. Tracy was reelected president.

At Pendleton, Ore., Frederick Zorn was hanged for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law near Milton last October.

Mrs. Patsy Sears, the oldest inhabitant of Indiana, died at the home of her daughter at Kokomo, aged 108 years.

A lightning bolt near Grant, Neb., killed James Mellugh and Levi Gastineau and rendered unconscious several others.

The board of control of the world's fair have decided to issue over 120,000 invitations for the dedicatory exercises in October.

While resisting arrest at Bedford, Ind., Constable Stultz fatally shot two brothers named Lentz and seriously injured another.

Dan Moriarty, an old man, was locked up at Mondovi, Wis., for being drunk. His pipe set fire to the jail and he was burned to death.

Charles E. McDaniels, a brakeman of Archibald, O., was thrown from his train under the wheels, receiving such injuries that he died.

The body of the famous Cardiff giant, which has been buried under a livery stable in Independence, Ia., for twenty years, has been exhumed.

Mary Gooding, aged 51 years, and Harry Goodwin, both of Catlin, Md., have just been married. They had been engaged twenty-seven years.

By the running away of their horse and overturning of their carriages Thomas Lee and wife of St. Clair Tenn., were instantly killed.

At the farm of Jacob Bayless in Mississinawa township, O., William Jones and Cal Armstrong were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

July 4 last the little baby of Cornelius Senseman, at New Carlisle, O., swallowed a needle. Friday a doctor cut the needle out of the child's hip.

Officers have been compelled to guard the Vaston coal mines at Fairmount, W. Va., on account of the replacing of union men with non-union laborers.

Mrs. Lizzie Hicks, a widow living in the suburbs of Richmond, Va., shot and killed her 16-year-old daughter, and only child, mistaking her for a burglar.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lee, of St. Clair, Tenn., were killed Thursday night in a runaway, their bodies being dragged a long distance and horribly mutilated.

Abram Smith (colored) died at Alexandria, La., aged 110 years. Uncle Abe remembered Gen. Jackson well and often spoke of him and the battle of New Orleans.

A cloudburst occurred at Freeman, Pa., a town of 3,000 inhabitants, which nearly destroyed the entire place. It was feared that several persons had been drowned.

As the result of poor patronage the Des Moines (Ia.) trotting races were declared off and claims for $55,000 were filed in court against the Driving Park association.

As a further precaution against the introduction of cholera into Canada the importation of rags from Germany and Belgium has been prohibited by an order in the dominion council.

McDonnell and Hill, the accomplices of the Bidwells, the Bank of England forgers, were released from prison on condition they leave England forever. Hill is an idiot, and his hair had turned white.

W. R. Jones, a mechanic of Rockford, Ill., has invented a knitting machine which it is claimed will do greatly increased work over those now in use and effect considerable saving in material.

At Hillsboro, Tex., Warren Fisher slapped his 13-year old sister for some petty misdemeanor, and she picked up a carving knife and fatally stabbed him. She would not be arrested on account of her tender age.

Col. Bradley Sent to Copenhagen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The president has appointed William Harrison Bradley, of Illinois, to be United States consul at Copenhagen, vice Ryder, dismissed. Mr. Bradley is the present consul at Nice, France, and is transferred to Copenhagen because of the necessity for the immediate presence of a consular officer at that port. The change is made in consequence of Mr. Ryder's confession of official misconduct.

Crushed Under a Derailed Car.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 22.—By the derailment of a coach of a passenger train on the Baltimore & Annapolis short line, 4 miles from Baltimore, late Saturday afternoon one unknown colored woman was killed and fifteen persons were injured—three probably fatally.

Very Valuable Find.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 22.—Two prospectors have discovered high grade silver and lead ores about 15 miles from here. The silver ore assays as high as 1,300 ounces to the ton.

Swindled Many Persons.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 22.—George F. Anderson, alias "Gentleman George," has been arrested here. Anderson is a notorious swindler, his victims being counted by the score.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

They Derail an Erie Passenger Train, But No One Is Hurt.

Numerous Encounters Between Switchmen and Soldiers—Railroads Seem to Have the Advantage—Engineers Will Not Strike.

THE RAILWAY WAR

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The second week of the railroad strike has opened. Three features are most prominent: An army of 5,000 soldiers is quartered in the city and county; an attempt, only partly successful so far, is being made to lift the freight blockade, and the danger of a strike of kindred organizations is no less imminent than heretofore.

The strikers made another attempt to wreck a train on the Erie Saturday night. The day express, leaving New York at 8 o'clock with four coaches and a parlor car, was the train they selected. The train left Linden on time and was running at a high rate of speed when the locomotive jumped the track and went plowing into the sand. The coupling-pin between the engine and first car broke and saved the train. The cars ran on for nearly a quarter of a mile before the emergency brakes were applied. The locomotive keeled over on its side and was not badly damaged. The fireman and engineer escaped with slight injuries. The passengers were badly frightened, but were not hurt. A locomotive from this city went after the train.

The cause of the wreck was found to be a fish plate, which had been wedged between the main track and the switch in such a manner that the wheels of the locomotive were raised off the tracks. Five suspicious characters were seen loitering at the scene when the train stopped and quickly started away when the trainmen approached. The Erie has offered $1,000 reward for the apprehension of the persons derailing the train.

Numerous encounters occurred at the docks after midnight between the militia and longshoremen. The latter are greatly wrought up over the action of the soldiers in making free use of their bayonets. They threaten to burn the docks and elevators if the militia is not withdrawn.

A lot of strikers attacked the picket guard of the Thirteenth regiment in the Central freight yards shortly after 11 o'clock. They were armed with coupling pins. Capt. Curtis ordered his men to charge on the mob, and the sight of the bayonets drove them away. No one was hurt.

The strikers were encouraged by the complete suspension of work in the elevators. About 1,300 grain shovelers quit work out of sympathy for the switchmen. They had no grievance, being satisfied with the wages paid, and are not employed by the railroads. They went out to complicate the tie-up and embarrass the railroads. The strikers deny that any of their number have offered to return to work, but it is known that seven strikers waited on Superintendent Voorhees and asked to be given their old places. He told them to report to the yardmaster at Erie street.

John A. Nevins, a striker, was caught in the act of throwing a switch when a train was approaching over the Lehigh Valley tracks near Dingen street. In a couple of minutes the engine would have gone through the open switch. He was made prisoner by a soldier, who turned him over to the police, and he was taken to headquarters and locked up.

The improvement in the situation is only slight, but it favors the railroads. Under cover of the protection of soldiers the Central, Lehigh and Erie began to move a little freight. All the perishable freight that could be put in position was started east. The volume was not large, but it was sufficient to give the officials cause for elation and they now assert more positively than ever that the strike is broken and that in a couple of days they will be handling freight with usual dispatch.

On the other hand there appears to be very reasonable grounds for the rumor that the strike will spread to the east and the switchmen from Buffalo to the seaboard will quit work. This is likely to be ordered at any moment, but at the same time it appears unlikely that the firemen will go out. It is quite certain that they will not act hastily at least, and H. Walter Webb is confident that they will not go out at all.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 22.—P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, returned here from a trip to Toronto and Buffalo. Mr. Arthur said that his visit had nothing whatever to do with the strike and that the engineers would not participate in the present trouble. "It is necessary," he remarked, "to communicate with the chief executive before planning a strike. As yet I have had no communication from any source relating to such an action. The engineers will not come out through sympathy with the switchmen, nor even with the firemen, unless they have some grievance of their own. They will stay with their engines. I know of no reason why they should participate in the present trouble."

Death Cheats the Gallows.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 22.—Peter Wright, a condemned murderer, died suddenly in the county jail here Saturday evening of an epileptic fit. Wright fatally stabbed William Clark and escaped to Quincy, Ill., where he was captured, and he was sentenced November 10, 1891, to hang January 8, 1892. The case was appealed to the supreme court, which had not yet taken action.

Taken from Jail and Lynched.

SANTA ANA, Cal., Aug. 22.—Francisco Torres, who murdered William McKelvy, foreman of Mme. Modjeska's ranch, was lynched by a mob. About thirty disguised men went to the jail and broke open the front door with a sledge hammer; took Torres, and hanged him to a telegraph pole in the most public place in the city.

THE NEW NORTH.

Published Thursday of each week by

The Rhinelander Printing Compan

GEO. W. BISHOP. WM. C. OGDEN.

Subscription price, in advance.....$1.
If not paid in advance..... 2
Advertising rates reasonable and made kno on application.
Local notice 10 cents per line, first inserti cents for each subsequent insertion.
Address all communications to

THE RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.
Rhinelander, Wis

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Treasurer.....G. H. Cl
County Clerk.....E. P. Brenn
Sheriff.....L. Meri
District Attorney.....A. W. Shelt
County Judge.....J. W. McCormi
Register of Deeds.....D. S. Johns
Clerk of Court.....Jage Sturdevs
Supt. of Schools.....A. D. Prides
Surveyor.....T. Lenn
Municipal Judge.....Paul Brow
Coroner.....J. Jew

CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.

Congregational Church.

SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M., Su Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8 Sabbath school immediately after morning s vice.

Catholic Church.

SERVICES every Sunday; Mass services 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday 2:30 P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday 3 P. M. REV. FATHER JULY, Pastor

Methodist Church.

Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Song S vice at 7:30 P. M. and regular service 8:00 P Sabbath school at 11:45 a. m., after morning s vice. REV. D. C. SAVAGE, Pastor

erman Lutheran Church.

SEQVICES twice a month. Also Sunday scho REV. J. DEJONG, Pastor

Baptist Church Calendar.

SUNDAY.

Public Service and Sermon.....11:00 a.
Sunday School.....12:00 m
Song and Praise Service..... 6:45 p.
Public Service and Sermon..... 7:30 p.

TUESDAY.

Young Peoples' Meeting..... 7:30 p.

THURSDAY.

General prayer meetin..... 7:30 p.

All are invited. All are welcome.

JOHN A. LOGAN POST, No. 252. Regul meeting 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings of ea month at hall in Brown's block.
E. B. GROFOOT, Com. L. J. BILLINGS, Adjt.

I. O. O. F.

ONEIDA LODGE, No. 48. Regular meeting hall every Monday evening.
H. P

HAWK'S FORTUNE.

Romance of Early Days in the Mining Regions.

Wild Ride for Life in a Prairie Blizzard—A Rescue That Cost a Fortune and Nearly Caused the Rescuer's Death.

"Hen Hawk" was in great spirits. He had been fairly bubbling over with good humor for two weeks, and every day added to his cheerfulness. Only ten days more, and then for "the states."

We of the "L bar," who had known him for two years almost, were at a loss to account for this sudden rise in Hen's mental temperature, and probably showed it. Indeed, there were several of the boys who hinted that an explanation from him would be gratefully received by his curiosity-beset colaborers, but Hen would merely grin a broad, broad grin and say nothing. But just ten days before Thanksgiving he let the secret out.

"Boys," said he, in a muffled voice, caused by the presence of a knife load of potato in his mouth, "I'm goin' back t' th' states!"

Open-eyed astonishment all around the breakfast table.

"That's what, boys. I'm goin' right after Thanksgivin', tew."

"The dooce, ye say! Must've lost a rich r'lation 'r b'en doin' a little rustlin' on th' side. Now I think of 't, they *was* some talk 'bout thar bein' some inside 'sistance t' th' Baldy Stites gang w'en they honored this hyar vicinity wi' th'r 'tentions last year," volunteered "Red" Posey.

Hen, having joined liberally in the smiles that followed this remark, went on:

"I cast th' insinerations back intuh th' teeth o' th' red-nosed gent wi' th' fragrant name. No, sir. 'Tain't neither one n'r t'other. Mebbe 'fore I go I'll tell ye—an' mebbe I won't."

And Mr. Hawkins again smiled, knowing that the boys would suffer immeasurably until they knew whence came the "stake" on which he was going home.

Next day, immediately after breakfast, Hen rode off in the direction of Brownsville, the nearest town on the west, about thirty miles away, and we saw nothing of him until Friday, when he returned, whistling cheerfully. The boys were very keen to know what his errand had been, for they were sure he had not gone merely to get a few things from the grocer's and harness maker's, but Hen did not enlighten them.

That night, however, in the boss' room, he told the story to a select audience, consisting of the boss and the scribe.

"I b'en kinder holdin' off, ye see, 'cause a feller hain't no ways cert'n 'bout savin' 'is milk t'll he gits the pail out f'm under the caow; but now bein's I've got it O. K., I may's well tell ye, only I don't want th' boys t' knaow.

"Ye see, 'twas, this a-way: 'Bout five years ago, back in Maine, I c'neluded t' come out hyar an' grow up wi' th' kentry a hull lot. 'Twan't cause I wanted t' dew it, but, ye see, I sort o' hed tuh."

"Ah, yes," observed the boss, dryly, "I believe the late Mr. Stites began his brilliant career in somewhat the same way. Was your difficulty about a horse, too?"

Hen's laugh over, he proceeded, somewhat blushingly:

"No. 'twan't that, hardly. But they wan' no chance thar for a poor cuss, an' so I pulled out. Ye see, me'n Molly Hopkins hed 'bout made up aour min's t' git spliced, an' ev'rything was goin' on smooth's smooth w'en in steps ol' George Hopkins an' takes a han' hisself. Ol' Hop was a high-toned ol' duck, an' put on heaps o' airs, cause he was th' best fixed man in taown, an' hed be'n a'lectman an' member of th' legislatur, while I was on'y a carpenter an' hadn't ary red. Th' ol' egiot might've saw haow things was goin' on—I reckon he did—but he never let on t'll one night he come home f'm taown an' heard me'n Molly talkin' in th' sittin'-room.

"Then he jes' waded in brash. Gosh! how he did go fer me! Went on t' give me th' devil for my 'dacity in persoomin' t' th' han' o' his, George Hopkins', darter. 'Th' idee! I want ye t' understan', young man,' says he, 'th't I hev better plans fer her th'n lettin' 'er marry a penniless carpenter!' 'N he went on an' tore aroun' fer awhile thet style; but I stood my grou', t'll fin'lly he says: 'Young man, when you c'n show a bank 'count o' ten thaousan' dollars, she's your'n, an' not b'fore.' Then he grins a hull lot, thinkin' haow I'd hev t' hustle a consid'ble spell 'fore I got it.

"Wa-al, me'n Molly talked it over a lot, 'n finally concluded th't I'd hev t' go summers else ef I ever got forehanded; so, one day, we says good-by, daown in the medder lot, an' I pulled out fer California.

"Sence then I've be'n knockin' raound all over th' kentry, tryin' one thing 'n' 'nother. Purty hard luck most o' th' time, tow—but jes' 'fore I come hyar I located a claim, me 'n' 'nother feller, over in Colorado, an' worked it some. It didn't pan out mone, so we had t' try somethin' else, an' hyar I come, leavin' Peters t' keep up work on th' claim, him havin' a job clus by. Waal, th' other day Peters he sold aout tew a Boston comp'ny fer twenty-five thaousan'—an' my half's what I went t' Braownsville fer. That's all."

Hen filled his pipe, said "Good night" and went out, whistling softly.

"By Jove!" said the boss, "to hear him tell it, in that easy way of his, with the cowboy lingo and the occasional Yankee twang, you'd think it a very commonplace affair. I don't know what you think of it, but I think it decidedly romantic, and I'm glad it's turning out so well. Hen's an honest chap, and deserves all the luck in the world. The girl must be a plucky one, too. Hum! hum!" And the boss looked at the ceiling and blew smoke rings in a pensive way he sometimes had.

There wasn't a man on the ranch who didn't hate to see Hen go and who wasn't honestly glad at his good fortune. Even the misanthropic Posey evinced not a little regret as he said good-by to him when, the morning after Thanksgiving, Hen sat on his bronco all ready to start for Jersey, the railroad town to the east of us.

It was a beautiful morning, almost like spring, and Hen couldn't have wished for a better day to start on. The last good-by said, he straightened up, sniffed the cool breeze, looked to see that everything was all right and with an "Adios, boys," was off, waving his hand in acknowledgment of the rousing cheer we gave him as he reached the top of the hill across the creek.

Jersey was only twenty odd miles away, and Hen expected to arrive there at noon, in time to get his dinner, dispose of his bronco and make the two o'clock train east. There was plenty of time, so he let his horse take its own gait, and gave himself up to his own thoughts.

Not a living creature was in sight on all the broad plain. Hen and his horse were as much alone as if they had been on the open sea. Human habitation, between the "L bar" and Jersey, there was none. Hen dismounted and laid his ear to the ground, listening intently for a few seconds. Yes, there it was, that dull, whispering, indistinct roar, which the plainsman knows and fears—the voice of the coming blizzard. The horse heard it or felt it, and turned his head toward his master, whinnying softly.

On and on they went, Pokey, alive to the situation, pounding along at his top traveling speed, steady as a clock. On and on came the storm, covering horse and rider with snow as fine as flour until they looked like ghosts. Hen, leaning back to get his overcoat, lost the direction, but he had full faith in Pokey, and knew that the little animal would do better without any piloting.

How cold it was! Hen's hands and toes were like lumps of ice—worse, they had hardly any feeling left in them. His ear and cheek, on the side exposed to the storm, were getting nipped. Well, he would soon strike the stage road, and then, if he had not miscalculated, there would be only five or six miles—

"Great Scott!"

For Pokey had given a sudden high leap and stood still, panting. Almost under his feet lay a snow-covered object, with a queer look about it. Hen leaned down from the saddle and turned it over. It was a dead man, holding tight, in the stiff right hand, a whip such as stage drivers use.

"Stage driver, deader'n Tom Jefferson. Drunk, likely, an' fell off; poor cuss!" But there was no time to stop and investigate. In another second Pokey was turned to the left and pounding along up the stage road.

A dark object loomed up suddenly as they shot past, and a sudden thrill sent the sluggish blood coursing through Hen's veins. He halted and turned Pokey's unwilling head on the back course.

Sure enough, it was the stage; but there were no horses attached. Hen felt around and reached the door handle. A cry—a child's cry—came from within. Hen tied Pokey firmly to a wheel, found the door again and entered.

"Thank God!"

It was a woman's voice, and Hen almost fainted to think that its owner should be in such a terrible predicament.

"Oh, sir, have you come to take us away? The driver fell off, I think, and the horses broke loose, somehow, and we're almost froken."

Hen could see her now. It was a young, good-looking woman, and she held, tight clasped to her breast, a child about three years old. Neither was clad for such awful weather.

Hen's heart stood still for a moment. If that woman and child remained here it was almost certain death. It might be days before help could reach them, and even if aid could come to them tomorrow, they would have frozen meanwhile. On the other hand—

"Can you ride, missis?"

"Yes, indeed."

"Wal, come then, quick!"

In another minute—

"Ride straddle—so. Naow, hold th' kid 'n let th' hoss take 'is own road. Min', naow!"

"But what are you going to—"

Hen was fastening the driver's robe about her.

"I'm all right. Naow, hang on an' keep holt o' th' kid. Go on, Pokey! Good-by, missis!"

He was alone on the prairie in a deserted stage coach, with the storm howling about him, and his thoughts were of other things for a long time before he remembered that all his money was in his saddle-bags.

"Wa-al, chances is purty nigh agin my ever needin' it," he muttered, in his quaint way. "'Tain't like I hed a stove an' a hull lot o' grub. She'll save it fur me, likely, anyhaow."

* * * * * * *

It was two days later that the stage, coming down from Jersey with several Samaritans aboard, found him. It was two weeks and more before he came to himself in the hotel, where he had every possible attention. He was, as he himself remarked: "Dern glad t' be alive, an' fin' I hedu't los' no hans' n'r feet."

But the woman and child had gone—they left Jersey the very day that Hen's half-dead form was brought in by the relief party—and with them went Hen's money; for the saddle bags had been taken to the woman's room by the hostler and no one else had had possession of them, besides which, much to the landlord's surprise, she had paid her bill with a one-hundred-dollar greenback when she left. Hen's money had been mostly in bills of that denomination.

Hen "kept a stiff upper lip" and said little when he got back to the ranch, which he did in a short time, much to our surprise.

"'Twas all on 'caount o' them blame saddle-bags," said he. "Ef I'd let newfangled notions alone, and carried th' stuff an' other things in my clo'es, I'd ben all right."—R. H. Ketchum, in San Francisco Examiner.

PLEA FOR GOOD ROADS.

Importance of Fine Public Highways for Business in the Cities.

Concerning the value and importance of good roads the Milwaukee Realty and Building Record says:

Next to city pavements is the importance of good country roads, even to the city itself. It may be truly stated that good public highways are as important as the railroads, and more so to the country people. And yet it is stated that the advent of railroads, especially in the east, was the signal for neglect of the public thoroughfares and former stage roads. This could not have resulted because the country people all traveled by rail, but when the stage routes were abandoned there was not the same incentive to keep them in good condition. There remains, however, a necessity for all these roads. It is a fact that is being regularly and pointedly called to mind, that it amounts to a united effort all over the country to present the subject most forcibly to the people at large. That interested activity is being awakened in regard to the matter is illustrated in the disposition shown by towns and road districts in the country which have purchased road graders and other road machinery of modern invention in order to accomplish the best results. The old countries have given lessons in roadmaking that America has been slow to imitate, and particularly is this the case in the west and northwest. It is hard to find a single mile of permanent roadbed outside the limits of the cities in the state of Wisconsin, or in five or six of the states of the northwest, for that matter. There is the widest room for improvement in this direction of any of the great public movements now being agitated. It would be a good plan to have some encouraging legislation upon this point at the next meeting of the lawmakers. Good roads, like good streets, will add to the value of all farms located where they exist.

There seems to be the greatest lack of civil engineering capacity shown in laying, altering and improving of highways. If anything could be done to aid the different counties to secure the application of scientific ideas a great thing would be accomplished in that alone. However, there are many practical men in the country perhaps as wise as an eminent engineer whose formulas in roadmaking were: 1. Never make a road ascend a single foot unless absolutely unavoidable. 2. Economy in maintenance depends upon an easy gradient. 3. Hilly roads are full of danger, expensive to maintain and destructive to horses.

There are many who will recognize that the practical application of these simple rules would improve the service. The difficulty seems to be lack of organized efforts. The old saying: "What's everybody's business is nobody's business" is not more aptly applied than to the present situation regarding country roads.

Chief Tower in America.

Sitting upon the top of an old-fashioned green safe in the Walnut street office of the French consul, M. Louis Vossion, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, is a model in copper of the Eiffel tower which was sent from Paris. Although but a little more than a foot in height, the model is perfect in every detail, even to the little cars running up and down inside, which are propelled by tricolored ribbons. The apex is crowned by a miniature French flag, the whole presenting a very graceful effect. The French people fairly idolize the Eiffel tower (which, by the way, is pronounced in Paris as though it was spelt Effel), which is aptly shown by the fact that besides the model above named there are no fewer than four photographs of the famous structure hanging about the walls of M. Vossion's office and various lithographs and advertisements with the tower as their point de resistance

OFFICE HOLDING.

How It Saps Manliness and Enervates the Whole Character.

I had ceased to be a writer of tolerably poor tales and essays, and had become a tolerably good surveyor of customs. That was all. But, nevertheless, it is anything but agreeable to be haunted by a suspicion that one's intellect is dwindling away; or exhaling, without your consciousness, like ether out of a phial, so that at every glance you find a smaller and less volatile residuum. Of the fact there could be no doubt; and examining myself and others, I was led to conclusions, in reference to the effect of public office on the character, not very favorable to the mode of life in question. A customs house officer of long continuance can hardly be a very praiseworthy or respectable personage, for many reasons; one of these, the tenure by which he holds his situation, and another, the very nature of his business, which—though, I trust, an honest one—is of such a sort that he does not share in the united effort of mankind.

An effect—which I believe to be observable more or less in every individual who has occupied the position—is that while he leans on the mighty arm of the republic his own proper strength departs from him. He loses in an extent proportioned to the weakness or force of his original nature the capability of self-support. If he possesses an unusual share of native energy, or the enervating magic of place does not operate too long upon him, his forfeited powers may be redeemable. The ejected officer—fortunate in the unkindly shove that sends him forth betimes to struggle amid a struggling world—may return to himself and become all that he has ever been. But this seldom happens. He usually keeps his ground just long enough for his own ruin, and is then thrust out, with sinews all unstrung, to totter along the difficult foot of life as he best may. Conscious of his own inferiority—that his tempered steel and electricity are lost—he forever afterward looks wistfully about him in quest of support external to himself. His pervading and continual hope—a hallucination which in the face of all discouragement and making light of impossibilities, haunts him while he lives, and I fancy, like the convulsive throes of the cholera, torments him for a brief space after death is that finally, and in no long time, by some happy coincidence of circumstances, he shall be restored to office. This faith, more than anything else, steals the pith and availability out of whatever enterprise he may dream of undertaking. Why should he toil and moil, and be at so much trouble to pick himself up out of the mud, when, in a little while hence, the strong arm of his uncle will raise and support him? Why should he work for his living here, or go to dig gold in California, when he is so soon to be made happy, at monthly intervals, with a little pile of glittering coin out of his uncle's pocket? It is sadly curious to observe how slight a taste of office suffices to infect a poor fellow with this singular disease. Uncle Sam's gold—meaning no disrespect to the worthy old gentleman—has, in this respect, a quality of enchantment like that of the devil's wages. Whoever touches it should look well to himself, or he may find the bargain to go hard against him, involving, if not his soul, yet many of his better attributes; its sturdy force, its courage and constancy, its self-reliance, and all that gives the emphasis to manly character.—Hawthorn's Preface to the Scarlet Letter.

ARRANGING THE HAIR.

The Is Wise Woman Who Has But One Way of Doing This.

To brush and brush and still to brush is the best medicine for the hair, remembering always that it is the hair and not the scalp which is to receive this treatment. Upon the brush used depends a great deal deal. In the first place it must be immaculately clean, and one's brushes should be washed as religiously as is one's face. The comb should be coarse, so that it will disentangle the hair if it is snarled, but if the hair is well brushed the comb really is of very little use. A fine comb is never advised. The brush should have long, soft bristles that go through the hair, taking with them every particle of dust and leaving behind them a glow that is beautiful.

Many women consider the attainment of some special arrangement of the hair a desirable something that they will retain all their lives. And after all I do not know but they are right. We think of somebody we love; think of her with soft sweet curls framing her forehead; think of her with beautiful hair drawn back smoothly; think of her with hair parted "Madonna-wise on either side her head," and it is a bit of a shock when one sees her after an absence to discover that she does not look quite the same and that somehow she seems a little older. My friends, it was a wise woman who said: "I began to arrange my hair in a certain fashion that was becoming to me when I was thirty-five years old, then it made me look forty-five; but as the years have gone on I have never changed it; now at fifty-five I look ten years younger and at sixty-five I am expecting to look twenty." You know the secret? It was that she never changed in appearance.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Jeweled Nets and Laces.

Never did the "jeweled" garnitures look so elegant as they do upon the airy evening toilets they now adorn. They are this summer used with moderation on beautiful evening dressss of crepon, tulle, Spanish gauze and other diaphanous textiles. Translucent and brilliant iridescent cut beads that glitter like real jewels are wrought or woven on foundations of finest net, and these are arranged to form corsage drapings, transparent sleeves and paniers. In cashmere effects these trimmings often repeat the colors of the flowered India silks they trim.—N. Y. Post.

—A rich man is an honest man, no thanks to him, for he would be a double knave to cheat mankind when he has no need of it.—Daniel DeFoe.

SAVED BY HIS HORSE.

Wonderful Experience of an Aid and His Equine Preserver.

The battle of Eylau, fought between the French, under Napoleon, and the allied Russians and Prussians, was one of the most terrible battles of the century. Marshal Augereau took into the action fifteen thousand men; he came out with only three thousand. The marshal was wounded; all his generals and colonels were killed or wounded. One of his aids, Marbot, was severely wounded and owed his escape from death to his mare Lisette, an animal of great speed and fierce temper. She bit like a bull-dog, and threw herself with fury on persons who displeased her. She could only be saddled by the aid of five persons; but her driver once on her back, she was peerless. The story of her doings in this battle is told in Marbot's "Memoirs."

The Fourteenth regiment remained alone on a hill, which the emperor had ordered it not to quit, surrounded by the enemy. The emperor resolved to save it, if possible, and ordered Marshal Augereau to send an aide-de-camp to it with certain instructions. It was almost impossible to carry out the order, as a cloud of Cossacks separated us from the regiment. Two officers in turn were sent. Neither of them reached his destination. They were never heard of again.

It was my turn. I dashed off on the errand. I rode as if racing, leaving my sword in its scabbard. Lisette flew, leaping over the heaps of dead men and horses and gun carriages. Thousands of Cossacks were scattered over the plain. None of them tried to stop me, partly because of the speed of my mare and partly because each one thought that I could not escape those beyond him.

Thus I escaped all and reached the regiment. I found it formed in a square. It was surrounded by a circle of dead horses and Russian dragoons whom they had repulsed. I had difficulty in passing over this bloody embankment.

When I gave to the officer in command the order to retire, he said that the handful of men remaining would be exterminated if it descended to the plain.

"I see no means of safety," he said. "Return to the emperor and bid him farewell on behalf of the Fourteenth regiment, which has faithfully executed his orders. Convey to him the eagle which he gave us, and which we can defend no longer. It would be too painful to us in dying to see it fall into the hands of the enemy."

The captain then handed me the eagle, which the soldiers saluted for the last time, with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" At the moment when I was leaning forward to receive the eagle a cannon ball passed through the peak of my hat close to my head. I was all but annihilated by the blow, but did not fall from my horse. Blood flowed from my nose, my ears and even from my eyes. Still I saw, heard and preserved my intellectual faculties, though my limbs were so paralyzed that I could not move a finger.

A column of Russian infantry charged the hill and threw themselves on the feeble remnant. I received a bayonet wound in the arm. A Russian's bayonet struck the hind quarters of Lisette. Mad with pain the mare rushed on the Russian, seized him by the face and with her teeth mangled him horribly. Then rushing into the midst of the combatants, she threw herself against every one she met.

A Russian officer laid hold of her bridle; she seized him, lifted him and carried him to the foot of the hill, where she trampled on his body, left him dying on the snow, and galloped at full speed for the French lines. Thanks to the hussar saddle I maintained my seat.

When near our lines I found myself in front of a battalion of the old guard. Unable to see on account of the falling snow, they took me for an enemy leading a charge. The battalion fired on me. My cloak and saddle were riddled, but I was not wounded, nor was my mare, which charged the battalion and passed through the ranks.

—Youth's Companion.

THE RAISING OF GIRLS.

Untold Evils of Making Matrimony Their Chief Aim.

It is very easy to answer the question what a family of boys are raised for, but not so easy in the majority of cases, with regard to girls. The boys are expected to become useful members of society—producers—and they are given the right of choice as to what vocation they shall follow when they grow up and the parents educate them with reference to their respective desires; but ask those same parents what they expect their girls to do when they are grown, and they will say: "Oh, the girls? They will stay at home and probably get married by and by." They will tell you that John is going to be a farmer, Harry a merchant and Frank a doctor, but Mary and Anna and Kate are merely to wait for the coming man. The girls are expected to marry for wealth and social position, and so they are put into fashionable training of a kind supposed to add to their attractiveness. Their waists are pinched and their feet are cramped; they are given a few superficial accomplishments and they finally become interesting creatures to hang dry goods on. The plan is usually quite expensive for the father, but the noble (?) object is worthy of making sacrifices for. Suppose it is accomplished; what then? In novels, "they live happy ever after," but alas: in real life this is not always true.

This idea of making matrimony the chief and only aim of womankind has filled the world with untold evil and been the cause of the downfall of thousands of women. There are always numbers of surplus women who never marry, and with no equipment for self-support, or breadth of education, they either drag out aimless and colorless lives, or if in poverty are the easy prey of the libertine. In my girlhood I knew a family of seven girls and two boys whose father was a master mechanic. The two sons followed their father's trade, but the seven girls sat idly at home and let their hard working father support them. They could not teach school or learn a trade or study for a profession; none of these occupations were genteel and might ruin their chances of securing a rich husband. One day the father was brought home dead and the mother and the seven daughters were left helpless and inconsolable. The income from the few thousands of insurance money furnishes a meager living, and thus they live on, dividing their time between pet poodles and fancy work. In other instances which I have known, girls so reared and afterward so bereft, accepted the gilded baubles and fine clothes which a life of shame offered them. They were not educated to do one thing well which might afford them self-support; they had no resources within themselves for making life worth living; poverty was grinding and they grew desperate.—Dr. Kate Lindsay, in Good Health.

—The Poor Flies.—"There are no flies on me." "No, you keep your jaw wagging so much it scares them away."—Enoch.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—A bed quilt with 43,000 pieces in it, and upon which a Coopersburg (Pa.) woman had labored for years was sold at her death for $1.25.

—A talented elocutionist of New York has a parlor class of women once a week to whom she reads clippings of editorials and articles on current topics and events taken from the best papers.

—Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, is a clever caricaturist, and often sketches humorous trifles on bits of paper while awaiting a flow of ideas. One of his favorite designs represents yawning parishioners; but it is believed that he could have found his models only in some other church than his own.

—A Brooklyn man, whose matrimonial relations were evidently not altogether pleasant, revenged himself by hanging in the first-story window a placard and a pair of drab trousers. On the card was printed: "A woman who won't sew her husband's pants, but goes gossiping among the neighbors."

—The calcium light man in a Cincinnati theater tumbled out of the gallery and fell into the audience. He was reprimanded for his unprofessional conduct in trying to draw attention to himself to the detriment of the stage performance, but after promising not to do it any more he was allowed to go to work again.

—Signor Giolitti's recent elevation to the office of prime minister is bringing out curious stories of the people of Cuneo, his native town, in northern Italy. Queen Margaret passed through the place a few years ago, and the civil authorities procured some liquid refreshments for her. After returning the glass she felt for her handkerchief, but the good mayor, thinking she was about to pull out her purse said: "Your majesty, pray do not trouble; we have settled the account."

—It may be but guess work to affirm anything about Cyrus Field's depleted estate, but the New York World says he did not leave $100. Every bit of property in his name is mortgaged over and over again, and his many houses have been deeded away. In fact, he was living at Ardsley Park solely by the kindness of a rich man who would not let the foreclosures be made. When Mr. Field returned from Europe a few years ago he had $6,000,000. Nearly $4,000,000 of this was lost in the stocks of the Manhattan Elevated road.

—When the late Commodore Chauncey, who was choleric in temper and a strict disciplinarian, was in command of the Brooklyn navy yard, Commodore Goldsborough was a midshipman, and the services of the Episcopal church were rendered by the chaplain, the late Rev. Lot Jones. The chaplain announced that the rite of confirmation would be administered at a certain date by the bishop of the diocese. The midshipman noticed that Chauncey's face flushed and swelled during the reading of the notice. After the conclusion of the service Commodore Chauncey asked the chaplain "by what authority he presumed to read that notice." He replied: "By authority of the bishop." Chauncey then said: "I would have you to understand, sir, that I am the bishop of this chapel."

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—Tramp—"Say, Bill, what is wrong with our pard over there; he acts as if he was queered."

—"The bride's father gave her away, did he not?" "More than that. He threw in $150,000 to boot."—Indianapolis Journal.

—Miss Flash—"What do you think is woman's hardest trial?" Miss Dash—"A rainy Sunday when she has a new hat."—N. Y. Journal.

—Second Tramp.—"Hush-sh: he was arrested at the last town and made to take a bath, and it has touched his pride."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

—An Indefinite Request.—Baldheaded Customer (in barber shop)—"I want a hair cut." Affable Barber—"Yes, sir; which hair?"—Philadelphia Record.

—The Biter Bitten.—Glazebrook—"What do you think of that cigar?" Grimshaw—"It's so good I am sure you have given me the wrong one."—N. Y.

—"Woman possesses one good quality that is entirely lacking in the average man." "What is that?" "She always returns a borrowed umbrella."—N. Y. Press.

—Comparatively Tender New.—Exasperated Patron—"Waiter, this steak's tough." Waiter—"Oh, but you ought to have seen it three months ago."—N. Y. Sun.

—B. K. Woods—"I want a plain wedding ring." Jeweler—"Solid?" B. K. Woods—"Well, if we wasn't, I guess we wouldn't hardly be gittin' spliced."—Jewelers' Weekly.

—Yachtsman (to applicant for captain of yacht)—"Can you swim?" Applicant—"Not a stroke, sir." Yachtsman—"All right; I'll hire you; then I'll feel certain you won't upset her."—Harper's Bazar.

—Mrs. Slimson—"My Clara is an awfully delicate girl; she can't stand anything." Mrs. Von Blumer—"Neither can my Maude. She put on a sailor hat the other day, and it made her seasick."—Cloak Review.

—"Don't yez be toired av that policeman yet?" said the upstairs girl to the cook. "Yes; but I can't have any other company." "Why?" "Because Michael says if Oi do he'll arrest 'im for contempt of coort."—Washington Star.

—Dallas—"I hear that you proposed to Miss Testy last night and got a refusal?" Callous—"Well, as to that, she didn't bluntly refuse me; she wouldn't wound my feelings by doing that, yet the inference of her remark was plain enough—she said if I was the last man on earth she might consider it."—Boston Courier.

—After preaching on the occasion of the reopening of a restored church, the bishop thanked the churchwarden, an old farmer, for his share in the good work. "And I must thank your lordship for your sermon," was the reply. "But I could not help thinking, as you talked about sin, that your lordship must have been a little wildish yourself when you were a young man."—Christian Register.

Lewis Hardware Co., RHINEL

• • • • • • • • • ACORN STOVES AND RANGES. • • • • • • • • •

• • • • THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILL AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES IN THE CITY.

A Complete Assortment of Belting, Packing and Lacing. Paints, Oils, Glass, V

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

(ALSO THE WINNING TICKET.)

For President—
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.

For Vice-President—
WHITELAW RIED,
of New York.

For Governor—JOHN C. SPOONER of St. Croix.

For Lieut. Governor—JOHN C. KOCH, of Milwaukee.

For Secretary of State—ROBERT W. JACKSON, of Shawano.

For Treasurer—ATLEY PETERSON, of Crawford.

For Attorney General—JAMES O'NEILL, of Clark.

For State Superintendent—W. H. CHANDLER, of Dane.

For Railroad Commissioner—JOHN D. BULLOCK, of Jefferson.

For Insurance Commissioner—JAMES E. HEG, of Walworth.

For Member Congress, 9th Dist.,—
MYRON H. McCORD,
of Merrill.

McCORD'S NOMINATION.

The action of the Rhinelander convention last week in naming M. H. McCord as the standard bearer, by acclamation, finds a hearty second throughout the district. The republican newspapers have cordially endorsed it with one exception. That exception is the Wausau Torch of Liberty—Barnum's paper—and further comment is unnecessary. Mr. McCord goes into this canvass with an unapproachable record as member of congress to aid him, and with the hearty co-operation of republicans all through the district he should be able to overcome the big democratic majority which now stares him in the face. McCord stands for issues which should win in the 9th district. He is for a protective tariff and for honest money and, if elected again he will serve his constituents industriously, impartially, and if past events foreshadow the future, with a fair measure. Do the democratic voters of this district prefer to have a man represent them in congress who seems utterly incapable of accomplishing anything just because he is a democrat, in preference to McCord, who did more for his district in the two years he was in congress than most men accomplish in four such terms?

The two nominees for congress in the Seventh District—Geo. B. Shaw, republican, and Frank Coburn, democrat—have agreed to canvass the district together, holding joint debates in every important place. If all opposing candidates would do the same there would be truth laid before the people in regard to protective tariff and free trade, and a consequent increase in the republican vote. Let the joint debate idea spread. Republicans have everything to gain by a correct understanding of the issues among all the voters.

At a Chicago democratic county convention held Saturday night, out of 400 delegates 225 were saloon-keepers. Truly the hard working class, the ones who gain their livelihood by the sweat of their beer keg, ruled that convention.

Wisconsin republicans have, in the state ticket named this year, one which can call to its support every faction and voter of the party. A solid front presented to the common enemy in November will place the state back where she belongs—in the republican column.

WHO THE FREE TRADERS ARE.

I am for Cleveland for president because I am a free trader.—Henry George.

The democratic party, except in the person of imbeciles not worth mentioning, is a free trade party.—Henry Watterson.

I will never help to make a law which stands in the way of free trade.—Roger Q. Mills.

I am a free trader. The Mills bill is a step in that direction.—Congressman Breckinridge.

The democratic party is a free trade party or it is nothing.—Henry Watterson.

Mr. Cleveland, by his message, for which I honor him, has challenged the protected industries of the country to a fight of extermination.—Senator Vest (Dem.) Missouri.

If Grover Cleveland is re-elected president of the United States we will pass a tariff bill that puts raw material all on the free list, and then we will put our own intelligent and skilled and productive labor in this country upon a plane of equality with the laborers of all other countries.—Roger Q. Mills' speech at East St. Louis, Ill., Sept. 25, 1888.

The conflict between free trade and protection is irrepressible and must be fought out to the bitter end. We spit upon compromises, and propose neither to ask nor to give quarter.—Henry Watterson.

Among its daily "Reasons Why You Should Vote Against Cleveland" the New York Recorder presents the following:

If Mr. Cleveland's soldier substitute were running for the presidency, you could as a patriot, find several good and sufficient reasons for voting for him; but what reason can you adduce for voting for the man who, in youth and vigor, and unlike Harrison, did not have the courage to go to the front? None whatever, of course. Mr. Cleveland never heard a shot fired in anger, but he vetoed more old soldier pension bills than any president from Washington down. That is his great war record. He slaughtered veterans by the hundred.

The nomination of John C. Spooner for governor has brought out more favorable comments from the leading journals of the country than any state nomination ever did.

The rumor that George W. Peck was going to challenge John C. Spooner to a joint debate on the tariff, is now denied.

The Milwaukee Journal is still looking for the disaffection promised after the republican convention.

F. A. HILDEBRAND,
DEALER IN **FURNITURE.**
My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.
An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times. Call before purchasing.
RHINELANDER, - WIS.

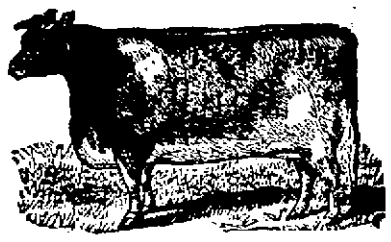
LIVERY AND BOARDING
· STABLE ·
The Best of Carriages and Horses on hand day or night. Careful drivers furnished when desired. Moderate Charges. Give us a call.
W. D. JOSLIN & CO.

Harness!
J. H. Schroeder.
BROWN STREET,
Rhinelander, - Wis.
Light and Heavy Harness,
And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

F. C. HENRICI,
MERCHANT * TAILOR.
Best Fitting Suits and the Best Goods for the Lowest Prices, that can be found in Rhinelander. All Work Warranted. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s Factory, Rhinelander, Wis.

Real Estate Loan and Insurance
EXCHANGE.
I have over 300 of the most desirable Residence Lots in Rhinelander for sale, ranging in price from $100 to $500 each
Also many of the Finest Business Sites.
Time given purchasers who intend building.
Time given purchasers who intend buying.
Sole agent for all property of M. L. S. & W. R'y Co, Brown Brothers, S. H. Alban and others.
• • • LOANS • • •
I can place any amount of money on improved Real Estate at 40 per cent. of its value, on from 1 to 5 years time, netting from 8 to 10 per cent. interest per annum.
- - INSURANCE - -
I represent several of the Heaviest and most liberal and reliable Insurance Companies doing business in the world, and mac a specialty ' of writing Eire Insurane at Equitable Rates.
- - ABSTRACT - -
The only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands. Two Complete Sets.
Office on Davenport Street. PAUL BROWNE.

The New North-$1.50

F. A. HALLET & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MEAT,
Fish, Game and Poultry
RHINELANDER, WIS.

THE NORTHWESTERN
Tri-Chloride of Gold Institute
is now ready to receive and treat patients.
The treatment is neither an unknown or untried affair. It has successfully cured hundreds of cases, where the liquor, morphine, opium or tobacco habit had become a fixed disease.
It is the only Institute in this immediate section which is licensed to use the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure and is the most advantageous for Northern Wisconsin people to be treated at.
The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or address
DR. H. C. KEITH,
Rhinelander, Wis.

E. G. SQUIER
—DEALER IN—
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelery, Etc.,
Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.
Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best gold and silver cases at very low prices.
Store in Faust' Block. - Rhinelander, Wisconsin

RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

They Derail an Erie Passenger Train, But No One Is Hurt.

Numerous Encounters Between Switchmen and Soldiers—Railroads Seem to Have the Advantage—Engineers Will Not Strike.

THE RAILWAY WAR

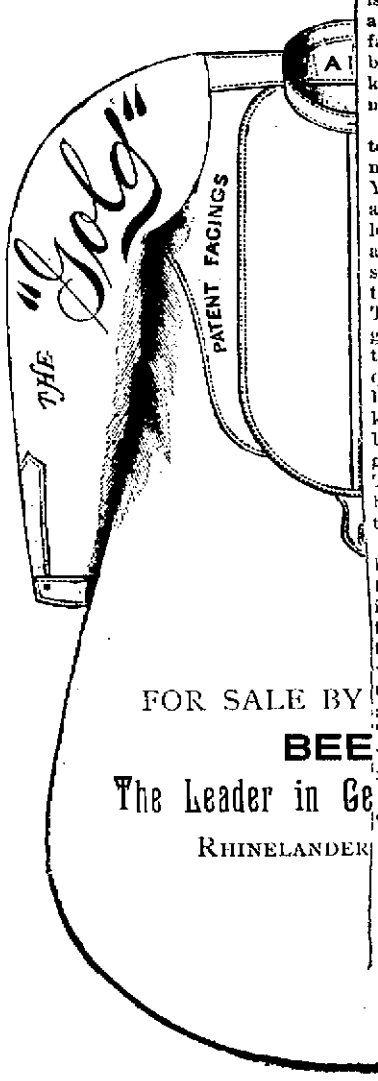
BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The second week of the railroad strike has opened. Three features are most prominent: An army of 5,000 soldiers is quartered in the city and county; an attempt, only partly successful so far, is being made to lift the freight blockade, and the danger of a strike of kindred organizations is no less imminent than heretofore.

The strikers made another attempt to wreck a train on the Erie Saturday night. The day express, leaving New York at 8 o'clock with four coaches and a parlor car, was the train they selected. The train left Linden on time and was running at a high rate of speed when the locomotive jumped the track and went plowing into the sand. The coupling-pin between the engine and first car broke and saved the train. The cars ran on for nearly a quarter of a mile before the emergency brakes were applied. The locomotive keeled over on its side and was not badly damaged. The fireman and engineer escaped with slight injuries. The passengers were badly frightened, but were not hurt. A locomotive from this city went after the train.

The cause of the wreck was found to be a fish plate, which had been wedged between the main track and the switch in such a manner that the wheels of the locomotive were raised off the tracks. Five suspicious characters were seen loitering at the scene when the train stopped and quickly started away when the trainmen approached. The Erie has offered $1,000 reward for the apprehension of the persons derailing the train.

Numerous encounters occurred at the docks after midnight between the militia and longshoremen. The latter are greatly wrought up over the action of the soldiers in making free use of their bayonets. They threaten to burn the docks and elevators if the militia is not withdrawn.

A lot of strike[illegible] picket [illegible]nt in [illegible]after [illegible]ith



FOR SALE BY
BEE
The Leader in Ge
RHINELANDER

The Price Tells.
The Quality Sells.
J. B. SCHELL,
Merchant Tailor!
Brown Street, Rhinelander.
A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

The Giant Sleigh Man'fg Co.
—Manufacturers of—
Wagons and Sleighs.
General Blacksmithing
Repairing Done on Short Notice.
We Also Have an Expert Horseshoer.

J. Weisen's
Provision Depot!
Is always stocked with seasonable goods. The finest butter, eggs and everything usual-found in a provision store. Potatoes at wholesale or retail. Give us a call. Brown street.
Don't Forget the Place

C. KRUEGER,
THE LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER
Crayon,
India Ink,
Oil, Water Colors
and Pastel Portraits
A Specialty.
RHINELANDER, - WIS.

Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room!
CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.
Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooning, etc., done in first-class order, as none but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.
DAVENPORT STREET. - - - RHINELANDER, WIS

THE NEW NORTH.

Published Thursday of each week by

The Rhinelander Printing Company.

GEO. W. BISHOP. WM. C. OGDEN.

Subscription price, in advance.....$1.50
If not paid in advance..... 2.00
Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.
Local notice 10 cents per line, first insertion. cents for each subsequent insertion.
Address all communications to

THE RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.
Rhinelander, Wis.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Treasurer.....G. H. Clark
County Clerk.....E. P. Brennan
Sheriff.....L. Merikle
District Attorney.....A. W. Shelton
County Judge.....J. W. McCormick
Register of Deeds.....D. S. Johnson
Clerk of Court.....Lige Sturdevant
Supt. of Schools.....A. D. Prideaux
Surveyor.....T. Lennon
Municipal Judge.....Paul Browne
Coroner..... J. Jewel.

CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.

Congregational Church.

SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M., Son Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 3:30 Sabbath school immediately after morning service.

Catholic Church.

SERVICES every Sunday; Mass services at 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday at 2:30 P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday at 3 P. M. REV. FATHER JULY, Pastor.

Methodist Church.

Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Song Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service 8:00 P. M. Sabbath school at 11:45 a. m., after morning service. REV. D. C. SAVAGE, Pastor

German Lutheran Church.

SEQVICES twice a month, Also Sunday school. REV. J. DEJUNG, Pastor

Baptist Church Calendar.

SUNDAY.
Public Service and Sermon.....11:00 a. m.
Sunday School.....12:00 m.
Song and Praise Service..... 6:45 p. m.
Public Service and Sermon..... 7:30 p. m.
TUESDAY,
Young Peoples' Meeting..... 7:30 p. m.
THURSDAY.
General prayer meetin..... 7:30 p. m
All are invited. All are welcome.

JOHN A. LOGAN POST, No. 232. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings of each month at hall in Brown's block.
E. B. CROVOOT, Com. L. J. BILLINGS, Adjt.

I. O. O. F.

ONEIDA LODGE, No. 48. Regular meeting at hall every Monday evening.
H. P. Morrill, Sec. F. A. Hilderbrand, N G

D D FELLOWS' CAMP.

PELICAN EMCAMPMENT, No. 18. Meets 2d and 4th Thursday of each month.
E L Dimick, chief patriarch. R Bastian, scribe

F. & A. M.

RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 242, meets first and third Tuesdays in every month in the postoffice block.
A. McPhail, Sec. W. W. Fry, W. M.

K. OF P.

Flambeau Lodge No. 73. Holds regular meeting Friday nights in opera house block.
E. G. Squier, K. of R. S. J. R. Snyder, C. C.
Uniformed Rank meets every Wednesday night.

S. OF V.

W. T. Miles' Camp, No. 95, Wisconsin Division S. of V., U. S. A. Meets at G. A. R. hall on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. Visiting brothers always welcome.
W. W. Carr, Capt.

C. K. OF W.

Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Meeting last Sunday of each month at 4 p. m., at Good Templars' hall.
Rev. N. July, Rec. Sec. J. N. Kennan' Treas.

PROFESSIONAL.

MILLER & McCORMICK,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Collections *sharply* looked after.
Office over First National Bank.

ALBAN & BARNES,
Attorneys-at-Law,
RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections promptly attended to.
Town and county orders bought.

A. W. SHELTON
Attorney-at-Law,
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

PAUL BROWNE,
Atterney-at-Law,
RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections a Specialty.

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor
RHINELANDER, WIS.

T. B. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.
Office in Gray's block.

C. S. McINDOE, D. D. S.
Dental Parlors,
Bank of Rhinelander Builders.

KEITH
Physician & Surgeon
Office in Brown's Block.
RHINELANDER, - - WISCONSIN.

FIRST NATIONAL.
Bank of Rhinelander.
Rhinelander, - - Wisconsin
DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Best Protection for Funds.

Oneida House.
Thos. Crowley, Prop.
--First-class Hotel in Every Respect,--
Headquarters for Commercial Men. First-class Sample Room. Rates $1.50 per day.

LOCAL TIME TABLES

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN.
NORTH BOUND

No. 8—Limited.....4:13 A. M
No. 12—Accommodation..... 1:15 P. M.
No. 15—Accommodation arrives.....3;00P. M
SOUTH BOUND.
No. 16—Accommodation.....1:15 P. M
No 14—Accommodation.....10:45 A. M.
No. 4—Limited.....11:46 P. M

H. O. HOWLAND, AGENT

Minne'tis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y.

TRAINS WEST.
No. 5—Mail and express.....10:12 p. m.
No. 87—Passenger..... 7:33 a m local between Pennington and Cameron Junction.
No. 21—Freight and Accommodation.....9:47 a m
TRAINS EAST.
No. 86—Passenger.....6:27 p m local between Pennington and Cameron Junction
No. 4—Mail and Express.....8:23 a m
No. 22—Freight and Accommodation.....5.45 p m
No. 9—Makes good connections for M. & N. Ry at Pembline.

Nos. 3 and 4 daily. Other trains daily except Sunday. Nos. 3 and 87 make close connection at Bradley for Tomahawk. Nos. 86 and 87 make close connection at Cameron Junction to and from points on Omaha Ry. No. 21 makes good connections for points on C. M. & St. P. Ry. via Heafford Junction.

SOME PERSONALITIES.

Cash Smith worshipped at Antigo on Sunday.

Joe C. Cover was down from Ashland Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. M. Langley has gone to Merrill on a visit of a few days.

John W. Ferdon was down to Rock Falls the first of the week.

D. B. Stevens is entertaining his brother, Rev. G. S., of Cassville, Wis.

Thos. J. Owen, of McNaughton, spent the Sabbath with his family here.

Miss Louie Thompson, of Milwaukee, is visiting friends in the city this week.

Chas. Fenelon and wife, of Weyauwega, visited their son Will here last week.

Ed. Morley left for Kansas City Wednesday last, to attend the U. R. meeting.

H. C. Morrill, of the Minocqua Times, was in the city on business last week.

Harry Raymond has been absent at Stevens Point for the past week on a visit.

W. T. Hoopes is entertaining his brother-in-law, W. H. Gilbert, of Minneapolis.

D. L. Barnes and family are entertaining a relative from Ohio, Miss Alice Holmes.

W. L. Beers and Prescott Culkins were up the river looking over some land Tuesday.

Miss Nettie Wheelan, of Grand Rapids, is visiting at D. J. Cole's home this week.

Presiding Elder McChesney, of Appleton, spoke at the M. E. church Sunday morning.

Miss Hannah Taylor, of Chicago, is here for a week's visit with her brother Arthur and family.

Mrs. P. Crowley and son, of Saginaw, Mich., were guests at Thos. Crowley's for the past week.

A. L. Dunn, formerly of Marshfield, has taken the position of book-keeper in the Oneida Lumber Company's office.

George B. Woodin, of the Minneapolis Tribune staff, was in the city Monday hustling subscribers for his paper.

Ben Smith visited his family here over Sunday. His railroad work near Iron River will last until late in the fall.

Al. Webber, of New London, who has been looking up land here for several years, visited friends in town Saturday.

Miss Mary Kearney returned to her home last week. She has been visiting her brother and aunt here for some time.

Frank Robbins' aged father from Michigan who has been visiting him at Robbins for some time, is here for a few weeks' stay.

John Barnes, Giles Coon and S. H. Ashton, accompanied by their wives, spent a portion of last week fishing at Tomahawk lakes.

The Misses Meyer, who have been visiting their sister, Mrs. W. E. Brown for some time, returned to their home in Lancaster last week.

Mrs. John Sheriff, of Marshfield, sister of Mrs. W. F. Hall, has been visiting here several days recently. Mr. Sheriff was over for a Sunday visit.

Harry Dewey, who is now buying lumber for a Chicago firm, has been in the city for several days, renewing old acquaintances and looking for available stock.

Paul Browne and A. W. Shelton, who were at Curtin last Saturday, brought home three hundred and some odd trout as the legitimate result of their day's sport.

C. A. Coon, of Marshfield, one of the Upham manufacturing company's head men, visited at Joe Crowe's several days recently. Mr. Coon was of course enthusiastically for Upham for governor, and is none the less loyal to his chief because he stepped aside to give the party its strongest man.

W. O. Flukbine has been in the city this week looking after business matters.

Frank Pingree, of Milwaukee, was in the city over Sunday visiting his parents and relatives.

H. G. Hunter, of the Kirk Company was at Muskegon and Chicago on business last week. He brought home a number of horses and arranged for the shipment of machinery.

Before Starting on a Journey

a person usually desires to gain some information as to the most desirable route to take and will purchase tickets via the one that will afford him the quickets and best service. If you contemplate a trip to or from Milwaukee, Chicago and points East and South and Ashland, Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis and points North and West, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Wisconsin Central Lines. The trains run on this route are vestibuled and are equipped with Pullman's Latest Drawing Room Sleepers, elegant Day Coaches and Dining Cars of latest design, convenient and comfortable in arrangement and so complete in every detail that they have no superior in comfort and elegance.

For tickets, time tables, berth reservations, etc., apply to
J. N. ROBINSON, D. P. A.
Milwaukee, Wis.
or to JAS. C. POND,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agt.
Chicago, Ill.

E. C. Leonard is selling his books and stationery at cost. *

THE MERRILL
Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure Co.
Furnishes an absolute cure for Drunkenness, Morphine, Tobacco and Kindred Habits. Full information, terms and treatise on these diseases furnished to those interested.
L. B. COLLIER, M. D. Manager,
Merrill, Wis.

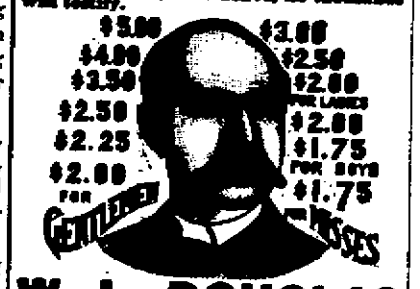
MERHANTS STATE BANK.
Capital, $50,000.
Earned Surplus, $10,000.
Interest paid on time deposits.

ONEIDA COUNTY LAND AND ABSTRACT CO
Complete Abstract of all Lands in Oneida County.
A General Land Business Transacted
Office in Court House.
RHINELANDER. WISCONSIN

Lake View House.
CHAS. WILSON, PROP.
Day and week board at reasonable rates. A first-class house in every respect. Headquarters for Michigan men

THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,
CRANE, FENELON & CO.,
—Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best values for prices asked, as thousands will testify.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.
OTHER SPECIALTIES in footwear are of the same high grade, and represent a money value far beyond the prices charged. See that name and price are stamped on bottom of each shoe.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.
W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
E. B. MORLEY, at Palace Shoe Store.

Are You Going to Build?
. . . IF SO . . .
Look Over **M. H. GREENLY'S**
Sash, Doors, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Screen D
GASOLINE STOVES, REFRIGERATOR
Opera House Block Rhinelander,

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
BE NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

My Dear when I send you up town to buy groceries I want you to go where I tell you. The 40c tea you get at Jewell's is as good as this you paid 50 cents for.

I have a nice lot of Gilt Edge dairy butter in ten pound firkins.

Butter is down and quality is better.

Call and see me if in need of any.

Have you ever used Duluth "Imperial" flour? Guaranteed to give satisfaction where all others fail.

Try it. Car just in.
W. S. JEWELL.

FRANK A. LAPPEN & Co.
AMERICA'S
Greatest • Furnishers
217 to 227, GRAND AVE., MILWAUKEE.

THE CAREFUL MAN

Must be careful always. It is useless to save your money and hide it in your boots, then to throw it at every noise you hear. If you should save your money to buy furniture and listen to Tom, Dick and Harry, who say, "We can sell you furniture cheaper than Lappen because he depends $50,000 a year for advertising and of course some one has to pay for this." Yes, that's true. Lappen pays for all this.

Lappen sells twenty times more furniture than any other furniture house in the state. Then why shouldn't Lappen spend twenty times as much in advertising?

"The proof of the pudding is the eating."

$16.50 Chamber Suits for $14.00
17.50 Chamber Suits for $15.50
20.00 Chamber Suits for $17.50
25.00 Chamber Suits for $21.00
27.50 Chamber Suits for $23.50
33.00 Chamber Suits for $28.00
35.00 Chamber Suits for $31.00
37.50 Chamber Suits for $33.50
$42 Chamber Suits for $38

We pay the freight to any point within 150 miles of Milwaukee.

FRANK A. LAPPEN & Co.

JOHNSON &

Have the Largest, Best and Most
Lumbermen's
In the city, which will be sold at

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Girls Who Have Push
Our 28-page handsome illustrated booklet
sent free on receipt of address
Girls who Love
MUSIC and ART
and would like to know how to secure complete educations under the best masters
FREE OF COST

Central Market, STEVENS ST.
JAS. GLEASON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
MEATS, PROVISIONS, FISH ANN GAME.
Our customers can rely upon securing good fresh meat, fair treatment and as low prices as it can be sold for. We solicit a share of the city trade.
Market next to C. O. D. Store. RHINELANDER, WIS.

Harrigan Bros. & Co. have secured the exclusive sale of this noted flour where it can be had at prices no greater than those charged for Inferior grades. The Highest Awards have been given Gold Medal Flour, manufactured by the Washburn-Crosby Co.

For Sale by
Harrigan Bros. & Co.
W. S. Jewell,
Martin & Company.
T. Solberg.
Holmes & Husen.

J. R. BINDER,
(Successor to D. L. JENKINSON & CO.)

Will Close Out, For 30 days only, at **COST** An Immense Assorted Stock of

✦ WATCHES ✦
Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware.

In order to make room for an Entire New Stock.

This Great Sacrifice Sale will only last 30 Days, and all should see the Bargains.

Lewi

. . .

A Complete

REPUBLICAN TICKE

(ALSO THE WINNING TICKET.)

For President—
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indian

For Vice-President—
WHITELAW RIED,
of New Yo

For Governor—JOHN C. SPOONI of St. Croix.

For Lieut. Governor—JOHN KOCH, of Milwaukee.

For Secretary of State—ROBER W. JACKSON, of Shawano.

For Treasurer—ATLEY PETE SON, of Crawford.

For Attorney General—JAME O'NEILL, of Clark.

For State Superintendent—W. CHANDLER, of Dane.

For Railroad

WATCH FOR A CHANCE.

And When It Comes Make Good Use of It.

An Illustration of a Lost Opportunity as Related by a Successful Man—How a Famous New York Lawyer Got His Start.

Not long ago four old friends sat down to a little dinner together in New York. One of them was a famous lawyer. They naturally fell to talking over old times, and, as men of fifty are rather apt to do, whether rightly or not, they agreed that young men nowadays are not what they used to be.

"I have had a striking illustration of that fact to-day," said the lawyer, with a shrug of impatience. "A young fellow has had a desk in my office for perhaps six months. He seemed bright, and came to me with a recommendation from a man in whom I have confidence. He said that if I would only give him a chance, that was all he wanted. He was willing to 'do anything,' and all that sort of talk. Well, nothing but routine work has happened to come in to be thrown into that boy's way, until about a week ago, when I was short for time to look up some points about an important case which is taking up most of our attention at the office just now. 'Here,' thought I, 'is the chance for our young friend. Let's see if there is any stuff in him.' I sat down by him and explained that I should like him to hunt up all the evidence he could find bearing on this subject. After having made the thing as plain as the nose on a man's face, I added: 'Now, if you want to know anything further about this matter, come right to me. There is no immediate hurry,' I said, as I turned away; 'but inside of a week we shall want everything connected with this point of the case put into perfect order.' He said: 'All right, sir,' and I dropped the whole affair off my mind, for I have been completely absorbed in an entirely different part of the same case. To-day it occurred to me that I hadn't heard anything from him, and that by to-morrow or next day the papers ought to be in hand. I went around and asked him how he was getting on. He told me, with considerable hesitation, that he had been meaning to come and tell me that—he—'hadn't exactly—understood,' and so forth. 'Then why didn't you come to me, as I told you to do?' I asked him, pretty shortly. He stammered out a lot more about its being a big job for a little fellow of his inexperience; and then I fairly roared: 'I was trying to give you some experience!' Then I got away as fast as I could. I was afraid that I should say something that I should be sorry for. But that young man is done for as far as I am concerned. I shall get rid of him as soon as I possibly can. What a chance he had! Just such a chance as I had at his age—only I seized it. I knew it was a chance. This fellow acted as though he didn't know a chance when he saw it."

"How was it that you got your start?" asked one of the party. "I don't believe you ever told us."

"Oh, it isn't much of a story," said the great lawyer, modestly; "but it meant a good deal to me just the same. I was fixed something as this boy is—the one I have been telling you about—in the office of a law firm who were doing a big business. I had had a clerk's work for about six months, and was beginning to think that I never should get a chance to do anything else, though I had seized every opportunity that I could make or find to tell the head men of the firm that I was ready to try my hand at anything they had a mind to give me. Summer-time came around, and things were as dull as dull. The rest were all going off on their vacations, and at last my turn came. I packed my trunk early in the morning, and had written my friends to expect me by the first train that left that city after office hours that night. I felt pretty blue when I wrote, too. I knew they would ask me how I was getting on, and I wasn't getting on at all. I had made up my mind that I had been a fool to think I ever should be able to do any law business anyway. I thought, with some show of reason, that if I really had any stuff in me some of these smart men at the office would have found it out by this time and would have given me something to do. Well, noon passed, and it ran along to three o'clock. It was a hot day, and I was beginning to think that it was time I was clearing my desk, when I saw the head of the firm coming toward my desk. My heart began to beat. I felt somehow as though something was going to happen. 'See here,' he began, calling me by name. 'Here's something which ought to be done right away. The case itself isn't a hard one, but it is coming on in two or three weeks, and I can't see to it myself. You have mentioned that you would like any business which we could turn over to you. You can have this, if you like, and we'll see what sort of a brief you can get up.' He went on to explain matters a little, and then left me. My young friend down at the office would probably have said that he was very sorry, but he could not take the job, as his trunk was all packed and he didn't wish to undertake any work until after the vacation, but such an idea never entered my mind. I rushed to the telegraph office, sent word to my friends that I was unexpectedly detained, worked at my case all that evening and was up bright and early in the morning to go at it again. It seemed to grow hotter and hotter, but I paid no attention to the weather I had made a memorandum of the original statement so that I didn't need to go to him again. In ten days—and I never worked harder—my brief was ready. My legs shook when I went to the front office and laid it before my employer. All of that night I worried for fear I had forgotten something; but I couldn't think of anything to be done any better than I had done it. The next morning—I believe it was the happiest moment of my life—the old man came to me and told me my brief was all right; and I never had any lack of work from that time on."

Another of the group, whose name is as well known as perhaps any other in connection with the colossal commerce of New York, remarked at this point: "You are right about the importance of recognizing the chance when it comes. There is everything in it. It is a pity that boys can't understand it. Now, my own experience was something like yours. I was keeping books in the old store of —— & ——, when I one day heard the head of the firm say to one of the partners that he wished he knew of somebody who could write some circulars and advertisements for them. 'It ought to be some one who knows our business well,' he said, 'and yet he ought to know how to express himself better than most business men have been trained to.' He went on more at length to explain what he wanted, but the others did not seem to know of anybody who could fill the bill. I went home that night thinking all the way about those advertisements. I had some knack at writing myself, but I was naturally pretty bashful, and I didn't dare to say right out that I thought I could write anything so important as Mr. —— seemed to think this new work to be. But the next morning I screwed my courage up, and told him that I had had a fair education and would like to try my hand at those advertisements which I had heard him asking about the day before. He was a little surprised at first, but he told me fully what he wanted, and I wrote the things—wrote them over and over and almost wore out a dictionary and a thesaurus over it—and they turned out to be just what were wanted. I believe that I might have been keeping books to-day in some little back office at fifty dollars a month if I hadn't caught at that chance. A man has got to be faithful and honest and ready in order to get taken into a firm on his merits—that goes without saying. But I don't believe that I should ever have become a partner in that house, as I did a year after that time (and that was the beginning of my success), if I hadn't seen my chance and had the courage, in the face of inexperience and a knowledge that I had no special ground for expecting favors, to snap at it."

These sentiments were warmly indorsed by every man who was present. —Christian Union.

OFFICEHOLDERS IN AMERICA.

More Than One Hundred Thousand Federal Employes on the Rolls—Great Variety.

The absorption of duties by the United States has burdened the country with the army of officeholders that still gives an undue influence to the party of the administration, and that compelled the adoption of the reformed civil service as a measure defensive of the right of the people to choose their own legislative and executive officers, uninfluenced by the government. In Washington's time the officeholders of the federal government numbered six thousand, while now the government employs an army of more than one hundred thousand. This enormous force of officeholders includes constitutional and statutory officers, engineers, lawyers, physicians, statisticians, geologists, meteorologists, hydrographers, metallurgists, astronomers, makers of charts and maps, school-teachers, railroad experts, skilled detectives, agriculturists, entomologists, botanists, chemists, microscopists, gardeners, tradesmen, merchants, experts in textiles, china, glass and the thousand articles imported from foreign countries and subject to a tariff tax; clerks of various grades and degrees of skill, from accountants to copyists; expert machinists and mechanics, messengers and a host of laborers.

It is not pretended by Harper's Magazine that the employment of all these persons, adepts or otherwise, is necessarily incongruous. There are functions properly within the jurisdiction of the federal government that demand the labors of men of science and men who are skilled in the secrets of commerce and manufactures. But if the government had been confined to its original purpose, if it had not gone afield in strange pursuits, seeking vainly after what can be best attained through the intelligent efforts of colleges, universities and scientific associations, the corps of learned, artistic and mechanical public functionaries would not be one-half its present size.

—A carpenter may be a first-class boarder and yet be very far from finding favor in the eyes of his landlady.—Lowell Mail.

CABLES IN MIDAIR.

An Entirely New System of Street Railroading.

The Overhead Cable Invented by a New York Man—Considerable Originality Displayed in the Connecting Apparatus.

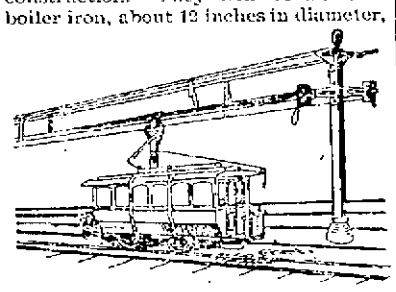
Horse power as a method of propelling street cars is doomed. Recognizing this fact, dozens of inventors have recently applied themselves to the task of devising some traction power, at once cheap and effective, which will fill the bill. The storage battery and cable are not altogether popular with railway stockholders on account of their high cost. The death dealing trolley, while cheap and speedy enough, is prone to convert itself into an instrument of execution. No satisfactory method of propelling cars by compressed air has been discovered.

The latest contrivance is an overhead cable, strung on poles, says the New York Herald. Its backers assert that it combines the elements of speed, cleanliness and safety, and they hope that it will be adopted by one or more of the surface lines running underneath the elevated roads.

William A. Butler, the inventor of the system, has patented various devices in connection with street railroading.

In a general way the equipment of a road operated according to Mr. Butler's idea would resemble the plant of a trolley road. The cables would be suspended over either track by means of iron pillars and crossbars; the connection with the cables would be made by means of mechanism not unlike that employed by trolley cars, and a near-sighted man would hardly be able to distinguish one outfit from another.

With the appearance of the two plants the resemblance ends. The pillars of the overhead cable road will be 200 feet apart, instead of 40 feet, as are the trolley poles. There will be but one row of them, in the space between the tracks, and some attempt at ornamentation will be made in their construction. They will be made of boiler iron, about 12 inches in diameter,



PROPOSED OVERHEAD CABLE CAR.

and will be surmounted by electric globes. Their height will vary according to the conditions of the locality in which they are erected. As a rule they will be not less than 15 feet nor more than 18 feet high.

Arms will project from the central pillars and from them will be suspended the traction cables. The pillars being so far apart, it will be necessary to brace them in some way, and a second set of cables will be strung along the ends of the crossarms for this purpose. Two steel bands will encircle each car after the fashion of a trunk strap, and at the center of the crossbar connecting these bands on top of the car will be the perpendicular steel bar by means of which the connection with the cables will be made.

In the construction of this connecting apparatus the inventor has displayed considerable originality. By means of a series of toggle joints he has guarded against the trouble which would result were a car rigidly gripped to the cable to strike a stone or any other obstruction on the track. The series of toggle joints provides for plenty of play, and so, the inventor asserts, gives absolute freedom of action.

The method of gripping the car to the cable is not unlike that employed on roads which use the underground cable. By turning a brake the "gripman" on the front platform of the car draws together a couple of blocks attached to the perpendicular arm projecting from the roof of the car, and as these blocks close in upon the cable the car is set in motion.

As to the speed obtainable by this system there is as yet no absolute knowledge. The patents were granted only a month ago, and no practical test has yet been made. Mr. Butler says that the motive power of his invention will drag ordinary cars over the ground at the rate of fifteen or eighteen miles an hour if necessary. The sole limitation of the speed obtainable, he declares, will be the power of the engines employed to run the cables.

In point of cost the proposed system will be far cheaper than the underground cable system. It is said that the equipment of a road with the underground cable costs anywhere from $150,000 to $200,000 per mile, even when no extraordinary difficulties are encountered. The overhead cable can be put up for $20,000.

His Blood Turned White.

James Mullen, of Louisville, Ky., bled to death the other day as the result of a strange malady which has for months baffled the skill of the physicians. His blood lost all its coagulative properties and had taken on the appearance and consistence of fresh milk. The corpuscles of the blood had become perfectly white. From a small scratch or cut the blood flowed with such rapidity that on several occasions it was scarcely able to be stopped before causing death. One morning one of the smallest of the blood vessels under the tongue became broken. The point where the blood came from was so small that no danger was apprehended at all. All efforts, however, to stop the flow were futile. Every remedy was resorted to, but to no avail, and in little less than an hour Mr. Mullen had bled to death.

A "Dog-Goned" Good Dog.

A dog at Yardley, Pa., saw a bass in the river, and, leaping in, frightened the fish so that it fled to the shore, where it was grabbed by the dog's master.

NEW YORK'S BUILDING.

A New Plan Adopted by the World's Fair Commissioners.

New York has changed the design for its world's fair buildings, and the architect, Mr. McKim, has secured the adoption of a new plan. The structure is to be 142x214 feet and of the Italian renaissance style of architecture. One of its features will be a roof garden, decorated with orange trees set in enriched Italian terra cotta pots, the terraces to be furnished with awnings, arbors, tables and chairs for hot weather use, and lighted by electricity. The surface of the building is to be flanked by the Barbarini lions recently cast in Rome, and selected in preference to the lions of the Villa Medici.

On the east and west ends of the building will be porticos having a diameter of fifty feet, and in the un-

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING.

covered portion of each will be a fountain. Another feature will be the bust of Washington placed over the keystone of the main entrance. In order to lend spectacular effect the New Yorkers propose illuminating the exterior of their building by electricity. Around three sides of the second story will be incandescent lamps at short intervals, and over the arched entrance they will form the big seal of the state of New York, ten feet high.

The building will contain numerous apartments adapted to the purposes of the New York world's fair commission. The women are not to be slighted, and they will be given separate quarters in which to hold meetings and conferences. The structure will cost about $80,000. Much of the material is to be given by New York firms. One has promised to put in a mosaic entrance and another has offered the interior furnishings.

TOWED BY A SWORDFISH.

Strange Adventure of a Sailor in West Indian Waters.

The steamer Henry Dumois, which arrived at Boston, July 14, from Port Antonio, Jamaica, reports that when about forty miles southwest of South Shoal lightship she picked up a fisherman in a dory that had gone astray from his vessel. He said his name was John Calder, and that he belonged to the schooner Mary E. Hagan, of Portland, Me. He had been swordfishing,

and was towed to sea by a swordfish which he harpooned at about seven o'clock on the morning of the 12th. He managed to hang on to the fish, which weighed about three hundred pounds, and on the arrival of the Dumois disposed of it to marketmen.

Extreme Sensitiveness of the Ear.

In the big lumber mill at Austin, Potter county, Pa., there is an engine of remarkable beauty and power. It is a 350 horse-power, which drives the complicated machinery of the sawmill. Standing beside the immense fly-wheel of this engine the other night it struck a writer for the Pittsburgh Dispatch that the everlasting clatter and roar of wheels, belting and pistons must be awfully trying to the nerves of the engineer, who had to be always in that room. Asking him if it were not so, he replied at once: "Not at all; on the contrary, I feel the stillness of the night outside more than what seems to you to be the confused uproar in this room. Every sound that goes to swell its total has its peculiar meaning to me, and, sitting here, I can distinguish by the sound the slightest deviation of any part of the engine from its proper course. If, as I sometimes do, I drop into a doze, not the smallest thing could happen to that engine, not the most insignificant part of its mechanism could get out of gear, but the change of sound would awaken me instantly."

Submerged Mountain and Forest.

During a violent storm on the English channel in 1888 the sea washed a cut through an immense bank of sand near St. Malo, laying bare a portion of an ancient submerged forest, much of which is fast passing into the condition of coal. This forest, at the beginning of the Christian era, covered an extensive tract along the coast, but, after a gradual sinking for hundreds of years, it finally became submerged by the channel waters and in later years was slowly covered with drifting sand. By the middle of the tenth century the forest itself had disappeared, but Mount St. Michel, rearing its head from the center of the great wooded tract, could be seen for two centuries after the forest had sunk from view, and was even accounted dangerous to navigation as late as the year 1600. In 1742 sections of this primeval forest were laid bare by a long-continued east wind, but forest and mountain were both well-nigh forgotten when again exposed by the fierce storms of 1888.

Where Was the Parson?

A Presbyterian church in Lancaster, Pa., decided to give a medal to each person who attended all the services throughout the year. Last year the sexton was the only person who won a medal.

HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES.

—Individual asparagus holders which secure a single stalk of the vegetable are among what would seem the unnecessary novelties.—N. Y. Times.

—Graham Pudding.—Two and one-half cups Graham flour, one cup molasses, one cup sweet milk, one half cup butter, one egg, one cup raisins, one teaspoon cinnamon, one half teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon soda. Steam three hours.—Home Magazine.

—Corn Meal Muffins.—Two cups of Indian meal, two cups of flour, one heaping tablespoonful of sugar, two eggs, one heaping tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder, sweet milk to make a thin batter. Bake in gem-irons.—Boston Budget.

—Tongue Tomato Sauce.—Put five tomatoes in a saucepan on the fire with half an onion chopped fine, one stalk of parsley, one half stock of thyme and a bay leaf all tied together. Do not add water. When the tomatoes are done strain them through a colander and put them back on the fire. Boil the tongue one hour in salted water, skim it, add vinegar to the tomatoes, and pour over it.—Housekeeper.

—Jellied Chicken.—Boil a chicken until it will slip easily from the bones; reduce the water to about a pint in boiling; pick the meat from the bones in medium sized pieces, being careful to leave out all gristle, fat and bones; place in a mold, skim the fat off and add a little butter, salt and pepper to taste, and half an ounce of gelatine which has been dissolved in hot water. Let it stand in the ice box or in a cool place until firm, then slice.—N. Y. Observer.

—Stuffed Tomatoes.—Select large, smooth tomatoes, cut off the stem ends, and take the seeds out. Make a stuffing of a cupful of dry bread-crumbs, a teaspoonful of chopped onion, a piece of butter the size of a walnut and salt and pepper to taste. Stuff the tomatoes with this mixture, bake for half an hour in a baking dish and serve in the same dish. The stuffing is also very nice when made of half bread-crumbs and half cooked rice. The onions may be omitted if the flavor is not liked.—Demorest's Monthly.

—To bake salmon first remove the oil, bones and skin from the fish and then mix with it enough salt and pepper for seasoning, a tablespoonful of melted butter, two eggs, one cup of bread crumbs and a little chopped cucumber pickle. Put in a buttered dish, cover, and set in a pan of water in the oven. Bake for an hour. Then serve with a sauce made by putting in a cup of drawn butter, minced pickle and parsley, a beaten egg, the oil from the fish, and salt and pepper. Let this boil up and serve on the fish.

—Imperial Pudding.—Boil one quart of milk, quarter pound of butter, quarter pound of sugar and the yolks of twelve eggs. Beat the eggs and sugar together, then blend the butter and flour together and add to the eggs and sugar; then put in the hot milk and add last the whites of fourteen eggs beaten to a stiff froth; place the dish in a pan of hot water while cooking, and bake one hour in a moderate oven. Sauce for pudding: two cups of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter and one quart of strawberries. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, mash and add the strawberries.—Ladies' Home Journal.

THE PLANTAIN AS FOOD.

Variety of Methods Used in Preparing This Tropical Product.

The texture of the plantain in Demarara is such that at whatever stage it is used, whether green or ripe, it must be cooked to make it palatable. Plantains are chiefly used by the populace while still green—i. e., cut at some period before they are full grown.

They are cooked either by boiling or roasting, chiefly the former. To successfully peel a green plaintain without soiling it, the operation must be performed with wet hands or with the fruit immersed in water. The plaintain contains a measure of tannic acid and consequently in boiling in a metal pot has a tendency to turn very dark. This may, however, be prevented by boiling a little fat with the fruit—say a bit of fat pork. Green plantains are also used for making soup. For this purpose they are boiled and then pounded in a mortar, when they form a homogeneous mass like dough, which is put into soup and eaten with it. In the mature but still green stage, plantains are roasted and eaten with butter, pepper and salt and in some cases cheese. In this state they are delicious.

The plantain parts with its heat very rapidly, and in cooling it loses, to the palate, much of its best taste. It is spoiled by rewarming. For this reason roast plantains are usually served wrapped in a table-napkin for, to be enjoyed at all, they must be eaten before they cool. When ripe, that is when the skin has turned yellow, a fruity character is assumed and then they are used either baked whole in an oven or cut in slices and fried. Baked ripe plantain has much the taste of baked apple but with a distinctive flavor and a much more tenacious nature. Lastly, gathered green, dried and ground or pounded an excellent meal or flour is produced, which makes delicious custards, puddings, gruel, etc., and is highly palatable and nutritious.—Garden and Forest.

Sure Cure For Low Spirits.

Take one ounce of spirits of resolution, an equal proportion of the oil of good conscience, infuse into these a tablespoonful of the salts of patience, and add thereto a few sprigs of other's woes, which grow extensively in the garden of life. Gather also a handful of the blossoms of hope; sweeten these with the balm of providence, and, if possible, procure a few drops of genuine friendship, but be careful of counterfeits in the ingredients of self-interest, which grows spontaneously; the least admixture of it with the above would spoil the composition. Reduce the whole to an electuary by a proper proportion of content, flavor with the essence of good judgment and regulate the quantity according to the virulence of the disease. Having tried the above recipe we know it to be an infallible cure.—Philadelphia Times.

The September Wide Awake

Is a bright, descriptive and story telling number full of strength and excellence. A charming description by Frances A. Humphrey, of Old Plymouth and Plymouth Rock as they look to young tourists, under the title of "A Red Letter Day." A paper by S. G. W. Benjamin on "Our Lighthouses and Lightships," is full of new and interesting material. Sophie Swett has a capital boys' story of school and cricket, "Tafferton of New York." "Christyann's Rezavoy Picnic" is by Mary Hartwell Catherwood, and is as bright and homely as are all her character stories; Sophie May, dear to all girl readers, has a real girl story "Patient Kysie," and Theron Brown commemorates this bicentennial year of the Salem Witchcraft by a strong and stirring story of life at that troublous time, "John Alden's Peril." Alice Williams Brotherton contributes a poem, "My Princess," that will be liked by those enrolled in the ranks of the King's Daughters. Price 20 cents a Number; $2.40 a year. On sale at news stands, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, by D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Publishers, Boston.

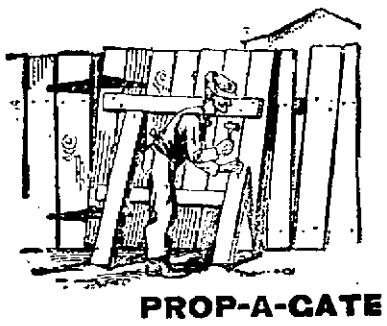
SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.



PROP-A-GATE

Health, wealth and happiness by owning a "CHARTER OAK" STOVE. None other will bring you such a maximum of contentment and comfort, nor do its duties as well or as economically.

Most stove dealers keep them. If yours does not, write direct to manufacturers.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

"August Flower"

My wife suffered with indigestion and dyspepsia for years. Life became a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received immediate relief after taking the first dose. She was completely cured—now weighs 165 pounds, and can eat anything she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Washington House, Washington, Va.

Young Wives

Who are for the first time to undergo woman's severest trial we offer

"Mothers Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its PAIN, HORROR AND RISK TO LIFE of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

"I used two bottles of MOTHERS FRIEND with marvelous results, and wish every woman who has to pass through the ordeal of child-birth to know if they will use MOTHERS FRIEND for a few weeks it will rob confinement of *pain* and *suffering*, and *insure safety to life of mother and child*."
MRS. SAM HAMILTON, Montgomery City, Mo.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Book To Mothers mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Burglars at Racine.

A gang of thieves followed the circus to Racine and at the jewelry store of George Frederickson twenty gold watches and twenty gold rings, valued at $600, were stolen. The residence of Mayor Case was entered and ransacked, but nothing of value taken. The residence of John Kranz was also entered and a sum of money belonging to his daughter stolen. Mrs. Laura Martin had her pocket picked of $4, and a freight car occupied by men engaged in grading for the double tracks between Racine and Milwaukee was broken into and $32 stolen.

Heroism of a Lumberman.

The Graef hotel at Monico, managed by J. Leegan, was destroyed by fire. The fire came near having a victim in the person of S. F. Lindsay. He was asleep in his room at the time, and but for the bravery of W. S. Stone, a lumberman, would have perished. Mr. Stone rushed through the flames and dragged Lindsay from his room in an unconscious condition. Though badly suffocated he would recover. The loss to the building was $2,000. The origin of the fire was unknown.

Killed by a Vicious Sheep.

Mrs. John Brihel, 70 years old, a widow living with her son at Liberty, 4 miles from Lancaster, was found dead in the garden near her home. The body was badly bruised and the legs and arms broken. It was supposed her death was caused by an unruly sheep which she had attempted to drive from the garden, as the animal was still near her. She had risen earlier than the rest of the family and when missed at breakfast time search revealed the body in the garden.

Rebuilding Iron River.

Since the fire energetic efforts have been put forth and the burned district in Iron River is rapidly rebuilding. Action is being taken with a view of organizing an electric light and water company with a capital of $50,000. Engineers have looked over the ground to determine the best water works system. With adequate fire protection several brick blocks are assured, including a sixty-room hotel.

Wisconsin Druggists.

At the meeting of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical association in Oshkosh the following officers were elected:

President, Henry Rollman, Chilton; first vice president, Adam Conrath, Milwaukee; second vice president, E. A. Horn, Oshkosh; treasurer, W. P. Clark, Milton; secretary, E. B. Heimstreet, Janesville. Directors of the Druggists' Retail Insurance Company for the ensuing three years: John A. Dodd, Milwaukee; W. G. Spence, Chippewa Falls, and Dr. M. Evans, Evansville.

Forced to Assign.

Fred Langenohl, of Galesville, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. A little less than two years ago he was compelled to make an assignment, but managed to make a settlement, and has continued his business until the present time. He was the largest boot and shoe dealer in town. Liabilities, $2,500; assets not known.

The News Condensed.

Charles Edwin Hoard died at Cartwright from the effects of a sunstroke.

The barn of James Crogan, near Baldwin, was struck by lightning and burned with its contents. Loss, $3,000.

Charles Helbeal, an inmate of the soldiers' home at Milwaukee, fell into a well at Waukesha and was drowned.

Fred Davis, a resident of Hixton, attempted to swim Black river and was carried under by the current. His body was recovered.

Frank Desmond, Joseph Walker and Martin Kempstad, board of supervisors for the town of Superior, were arraigned, charged with misappropriating public funds.

The body of George Wittig, who was drowned at Hillsdale, while attempting to save Miss Lackersteen, has been found.

Rev. E. P. Dalrymple, of Chatfield, has accepted the presidency of Gale college at Galesville, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Prof. Rogers.

The bodies of Edward and Anton Reiss, of Sheboygan, who were reported missing July 24, and whose sailboat was found capsized, were cast upon the beach at Sheboygan.

The body of Harry Scott, a coal passer on the steamer Sheboygan, who fell overboard while the boat was going out of the harbor, was found in the river by the lifeboat crew.

The corner stone for a Methodist church at Soldiers' Grove was laid, Presiding Elder Case conducting the ceremony.

Cora Hare, a 14-year-old girl, was found guilty at Racine of stealing jewelry from Mrs. Thomas Jehan, and sent to the industrial school for girls at Milwaukee.

Fred Strickland, alias "Silver Jack," wanted at Eau Claire on a charge of burglary, was arrested at Cedar Rapids, Ia. He blew open a safe in a tailor shop and secured $150.

Henry Dix, an old resident of Port Washington, changed himself in his orchard. He formerly operated a brewery and was also a miller, but of late years has been a saloon keeper.

The mystery surrounding the finding of a skeleton near Janesville bids fair to be cleared up. There is little doubt but that the dead man was Andrew Peterson, who disappeared two years ago.

Peter Sweers, a painter, fell from the third story of a building in Milwaukee and received injuries from which he died.

Fred Wenger, a 17-year-old lad of Monroe, was thrown from the top of a freight car on the St. Paul road and fell under the wheels, killing him instantly.

Justice Countryman, of Appleton, is determined to rid that city of all tramps, and he gave orders to arrest and lock up every tramp found within the city limits. The marshals and deputies arrested thirty-two and they were all brought before the judge and sentenced.

AFFAIRS AT COAL CREEK.

Gen. Carnes Is in Absolute Control and Fears No Further Trouble—Two Hundred Miners Are Prisoners.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 22.—Now that affairs at Coal Creek have quieted down and the troops are in control the state officers are discussing the disposition to be made of the 200 or more miners made prisoners. Gen. Norman says the state authorities if necessary will carry the prisoners to some place where they can be secured beyond doubt until legal action shall be taken against them. Or if necessary they will be lodged in jail at Clinton and a military force placed there to protect the authorities in the execution of the law. He says that so far as it is in the power of the executive department everything will be done to prosecute the rioters as criminals, and they are not to be treated as prisoners of war.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 22.—Gen. Carnes at Coal Creek has some 100 or 200 prisoners at his camp, and among them the notortous Lindsay, who had tried to hang Gen. Anderson. The state troops continue their scouring of the mountains for the insurrectionists and are constantly capturing them. In the afternoon Gen. Carnes' force stormed Briceville and captured more than 100 miners. A number of state guns were captured. A negro resisted arrest and attempted to run. He was riddled with bullets.

At 12 o'clock there was a memorial meeting held at the courthouse here over the bodies of John Walthall and Bush Givens. The Knoxville leaders in the battle on the mountain made speeches, as did many others. Resolutions complimentary to the men who fell were passed, as were also resolutions calling on all good citizens to uphold the law.

BASEBALL.

Standing of the Leading Organizations for the Week Ended August 20.

The following tables show the standing of the clubs in the struggle for various baseball championship:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Cleveland	22	9	.710
New York	17	12	.586
Philadelphia	18	13	.581
Brooklyn	18	13	.581
Boston	16	14	.533
Pittsburgh	16	14	.533
Baltimore	15	15	.500
Louisville	14	16	.467
Cincinnati	13	18	.419
Chicago	12	18	.387
Washington	11	19	.367
St. Louis	9	21	.300

WISCONSIN-MICHIGAN LEAGUE.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Green Bay	6	2	.777
Menominee	5	5	.500
Marinette	4	5	.444
Oshkosh	3	7	.300

WILL GO INTO COURT.

Chinese to Organize to Resist the Registration Law.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The Chinamen of this city and Brooklyn are discussing plans for meeting the federal law requiring their registration. The proposition is to organize all the Chinese of every city in the United States and to form a central association with funds enough to secure the highest legal talent and then to make a test case which may be carried up to the supreme court of the United States if necessary. They feel certain that the law would be declared unconstitutional if taken to the courts.

Duke of Manchester Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The duke of Manchester, who has been ill for some time, is dead. The duke was the son of the dowager duchess who was recently married to the duke of Devonshire. He was well known in New York before his accession to the dukedom as Viscount Mandeville, and his wife, who survives him, was a Miss Yznaga and has occupied a prominent position in New York society.

Fifty Thousand Acres Storm-Swept.

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 20.—A careful survey of the ground swept by hail in the vicinity of Argusville and Gardener shows that the probable loss will be nearly 750,000 bushels, over 50,000 acres being a total loss. George Harrington says that when he came to Fargo Friday morning he had a field of wheat good for at least 6,000 bushels; when he got home he had not 500 bushels.

A New President.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The world's fair directory has received and accepted the resignation of W. T. Baker as president and has elected vice president Harlow N. Higginbotham to the vacancy. F. W. Peck was made first vice president.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$3 70	@ 5 40
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 25
Hogs	5 75	@ 6 30
FLOUR—Fair to Fancy	3 10	@ 4 35
Minnesota Patents	4 15	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	81⅞	@ 81⅞
Ungraded Red	74	@ 82¾
CORN—No. 2	63½	@ 64
Ungraded Mixed	60	@ 62
OATS—Mixed Western	39	@ 41
RYE—Western	65	@ 68
PORK—Mess, New	13 25	@ 13 75
LARD—Western Steam	8 12½	@ 8 15
BUTTER—Western Creamery	17	@ 24½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Shipping Steers	$3 50	@ 5 30
Cows	1 75	@ 3 00
Stockers	2 50	@ 3 35
Feeders	3 20	@ 3 70
Butchers' Steers	3 40	@ 4 00
Bulls	2 00	@ 3 25
HOGS—Live	5 20	@ 5 90
SHEEP	3 50	@ 5 50
BUTTER—Creamery	16	@ 24
Good to Choice Dairy	14	@ 21
EGGS—Fresh	16	@ 17
BROOMCORN—		
Hurl	5½	@ 7
Self-working	4½	@ 6
Crooked	2	@ 3½
POTATOES—New (per bbl)	1 00	@ 2 50
PORK—Mess	11 25	@ 11 37½
LARD—Steam	7 80	@ 7 85
FLOUR—Spring Patents	4 10	@ 4 50
Winter Patents	4 00	@ 4 10
Bakers'	2 80	@ 3 20
GRAIN—Wheat, August	75	@ 75½
Corn, No. 2	52	@ 52¼
Oats, No. 2	33	@ 33¼
Rye, No. 2	62	@ 62½
Barley, Good to Choice New	58	@ 63
LUMBER—		
Siding	$19 00	@ $23 00
Flooring	25 00	@ 35 00
Common Boards	13 75	@ 14 00
Fencing	12 50	@ 16 00
Lath, dry	2 50	@ 2 61
Shingles	2 25	@ 2 75
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Steers	$3 25	@ 4 90
Texans and Indians	4 30	@ 4 90
HOGS—Fair to Choice Heavy	5 50	@ 5 70
Mixed Grades	5 00	@ 5 60
SHEEP	4 25	@ 4 65
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Steers	$3 25	@ 4 80
Westerns	2 75	@ 4 00
HOGS	5 30	@ 5 65
SHEEP	3 50	@ 4 80

A GREAT EXHIBIT.

Success is Assured for the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition.

The Preparations for the Display Which Opens August 31st are all Complete.—It Will be Better Than Ever.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 23.—The officers of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition have about completed all of the details of preparation and will open the doors to the public August 31st. The applications for exhibit space have never been so numerous and it is with perfect confidence that they promise the patrons the best exposition ever held in the state; more brilliant than any of its predecessors in point of attractiveness and attendance.

The space allowed for exhibits is almost disposed of, and it looks as if many exhibitors will be disappointed in securing the desired amount of room. This year's exposition will top them all.

The management have spared no pains and expense in gathering what is conceded to be the best display ever within the walls of the building. The whole world has been ransacked for novelties that will not only please but instruct as well. The collection showing a fac simile of the abode of the Cliff Dwellers is alone well worth several times the price of admission. This unknown race is a marvel of the scientific age, and it is only within the past few years that anything definite has been known about them.

New and novel features are to be found on every hand. Not the least among the novelties will be the Brass Band Tournament. Entries are already being made for the event and it promises to be one of the musical features of the season. The regular musical program rendered daily will be furnished by the 13th Regiment Band of New York City under the leadership of Fred N. Innes. There is only one way to properly appreciate the Exposition and that is to visit and personally view the displays.

For vocal music there will be a War Song Concert participated in by one thousand or more singers, producing a musical and military Allegory of the Civil War. Songs of pathos and patriotism will be sung with thrilling effect by the immense chorus, assisted by an orchestra of fifty pieces and Innes' world famous military band. This "Allegory of War in Song" is to be given by permission of Mr. S. G. Pratt, the composer.

Not least among the attractions will be the art gallery. This department has always been made a feature and each year has been seen better exhibits. The art director has spent many months in selecting the collection and none but meritorious work were accepted. The display will be made up of the private galleries in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and surrounding cities, with collections from the East. The management have already received letters from artists in France and Spain, asking for space upon the walls of the gallery. On the lower floor will be the relics of the Cliff Dwellers and Mound Builders, besides a large amount of Indian-made pottery, both ancient and modern. There will also be a native Indian family in the collection.

Special attention is called to the "Zoographicon" or taxidermist exhibit, which consists of an extensive display of the animal and bird life of the Northwest, commencing with the Vermillion range of the far Northwest, the animal life of the whole territory to the Rocky Mountains will be illustrated. There will be a panoramic view of the different localities—the Vermillion country, North-western Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana to see. This exhibit alone will be worth ten times the price of admission to the big show.

The children who will attend the Minneapolis Exposition this year will have more fun than at a circus. Innumerable attractions have been provided for the little ones. This year the Parisian Caroussel, or merry-go-round, will afford unlimited amusement.

Ten live burros and a four-horned sheep will be among the attractions.

There is an elevated electric railway for young and old alike. This road runs the entire circuit of the building, beside passing through a tunnel.

The fish exhibit will surpass that of last year, while the industrial displays will be marked by novelty and uniqueness. In the words of the poet, "If you don't go you will miss it."

Worry.

If we said our prayers one-half as faithfully as we render homage to a certain little heathen god enshrined in every home and heart, we should stand a fairer show for Heaven than we now do. There are hosts of people who offer continual sacrifice to this alien god; the wrath of which neither is, was, nor ever shall be, appeased. These people take no comfort in anything a kind Providence sends in their way, just because of the unappeasable little monster who sits over against every good thing in life, like a bat in the moonlight. Upon the palms of its hideous hands, in characters worn deep like the channel wrought in a human face by uncounted tears, and upon its brow in lurid letters that glow with a baleful light, is engraved its name, and that name, translated, reads "Worry." It compels obeisance from the wisest and exacts devotion of Gentiles and Jews alike.—

A LITTLE HISTORY.

JAPAN was discovered in 1542.

CHLORAL was discovered by Liebig in 1831.

THE harvester was invented by Cyrus McCormick in 1831, and has been improved by many subsequent inventors.

THE magnifying lens is believed to have been known to the ancients, but in modern times was brought into use by Roger Bacon in 1262.

GUNPOWDER was known to the Chinese 2000 B. C., to the Hindoos 355 B. C. Its European invention is credited to Roger Bacon about 1281.

LIVE MATTER WANTED.

The Clairvoyant Must Not See Through Chestnutty Spectacles.

The lady who entered the apartments of the fortune-teller shortly before noon had red hair and an air of reserve force that was very striking. It was evident that the business on hand was of the deepest moment to her, inasmuch as her eyes had a fixed expression and her thin lips were firmly set. With majestic mien she strode into the inner room, seated herself stiffly, and extended her hand to the clairvoyant.

"Reveal to me," she loftily directed, "my future."

The fortune-teller darted a swift glance into the strong face before her and bent attentively over the outstretched palm.

"It is very plain," she quietly observed, "you will be married twice."

The brow beneath the clustering auburn curls contracted in a frown.

"Yes," the clairvoyant continued, "there is a distinct break in the line of Hymen. You are destined to bless two men with your wifely love."

"Two?"

The red-haired lady's tone was hard and incisive, suggesting a trace of skepticism.

"Ah, yes. The first husband will die under sad circumstances, but you will be consoled and made happy in the devotion of the second."

It seemed as if the ruddy tresses which had escaped from the elaborate coiffure and depended witchingly beside the shell-like ear was trembling, but it might have been the play of dancing sunlight.

"But I will make sure."

"Do so."

The red-haired lady watched with unfeigned eagerness while the fortune-teller consulted a horoscope and a pack of cards.

"As I thought. The fates have spoken. You will marry twice."

The red-haired lady breathed hard.

"All have their sorrows," gently suggested the clairvoyant.

The red-haired lady bit her finger-nail.

"One dollar, please."

"Hey?"

"One dollar."

"Not by a jugful."

As the red-headed lady rose from her seat her manner had not lost a particle of its majesty.

"One dollar, indeed! Well, I guess not. Do you think I came here to pay a dollar for a lot of old information? Two husbands! The idea! Why, I myself know of more than that without anybody telling me. Yes, ma'am. You might be interested to learn that I buried my fourth husband as long as six weeks ago. Married twice! Why don't you try to tell people something they don't know already? You make me drowsy. You ought to have lived ten years ago. You're away behind the times."

The sunlight kept right along dancing, but the red-haired lady was gone like a dream that has fled.—Detroit Tribune.

AFRAID OF AN EMPTY STOMACH.

Extract From a Letter by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

There are a good many people who seem to think that it is dangerous to let the stomach get empty, and so, in addition to their regular meals, they take a lunch at bed time so as to keep their poor stomach busy all night. The all-gone feeling which they complain of is not due to hunger but to a diseased state of the stomach. A person whose appetite and food are normal, does not suffer from hunger, even if he chances to miss a meal. Some have cultivated an appetite so depraved that they have to get up in the night to eat. I know one man who used to make his wife get up and cook him a hot meal in the middle of the night regularly. He was naturally a strong, hearty, vigorous man and should have lived to a good old age, but through constantly gorging his stomach, he died prematurely.

The idea that people must have "something good," which generally means something bad, seems to be quite prevalent. I once heard of a gentleman who was very fond of pie and cake and similar "good" things, and who always helped himself to them just before going to bed. One night he came home about ten o'clock, and on going to the pantry, did not find any pie; so he called out to his wife:

"Mary, where's the pie?"

Mary replied: "Samuel, I'm very sorry to say that there is no pie."

The man hunted a little longer and then called out again:

"Mary, where's the cake?"

The tired housekeeper roused up enough to express her regret that there was no cake baked either, whereupon her liege lord exclaimed in horrified tones:

"Why, Mary, what would you do if anybody should be sick here to-night?"—Reported by Helen L. Manning.

Telefone Poison's Pointers.

Ef en yentlemans skoll koll you en teef en laers, be kerful en dont denae et, fer hae meble vill proef et ef you do.

Ef you vonts tew enyoy laef en not ho tew hay maedetseen tew mek haers grow on Loeld beds, stend een puty yehovela solet ved yours moders een lo.

Abote det tames ven en faller tanks hae ees puty poplar en yets stok on hemsalf, hae faends det s'o ling nos et ote ef hem. ven hae traes tew foro en tan dolors beel yust on kont ef haes shape.

Olkoho! meks wotes befor letsom tames, yust see qvik lake et meks beggars efter.

Dero ees tew tangs vot gifs en faller paen een stomnik, gruen koo onters, en ven haes gorl gows ote raiding ved noder fallors.

Det voss vooman vould yet pooty hal dem rits ef hae kan voss ote en yentlemans korakter s e qvik fer tollen a holf sants lake hae kan en short.

Ef you ho en dolor vot you dond paed tew spaend, put et avay fer your famely's. Ef you ho en vote do yust det same. Dond sell et fer en glos veesky.

If you vonts tew ho det naisest raide you ever ho een your laef from Sant Pol to Cheekago on det Westibool traen ved det faenest sleeping kors, dining kors, en reclaining chair kors vere you kan ged det faenest scenery een Nord-vest, yoost gow down een your eensaide poket fer der Eive dolor fenite Sant, en bay en teeket (forst klass) ofer det BURLINGTON ROUTE fer et ees vay ote ef saile, or raite en latter tew maen Tarrickley fraend Kennel W. J. C. Kenyon, Yeneral Passenyer Ayent een Sant Pol.

Your Fraend,

Telefone Poison.

If a church be on fire, why has the organ the smallest chance of escape? Because the engine cannot play on it.

A MAN is called a confirmed liar when nothing that he says is confirmed.—Boston Transcript.

G. A. R. Encampment, Washington, D. C., September 20, 1892.

The *Monon Route to Cincinnati* in connection with the *Chesapeake & Ohio Route to Washington* is the Official Route of the Department of State of Illinois. Special trains will leave Dearborn Station Saturday night and Sunday morning, September 17 and 18, arriving at Washington the following day. This route passes all the famous battlefields of Virginia via Gordonsville. On the return, tickets will be honored from Richmond, passing Lynchburg and Appomattox. Only $2 Washington to Richmond via the Potomac River and Old Point Comfort.

Special stop over privileges will be granted, enabling all to visit the battlefields without extra cost.

For circulars, maps and further information call or write, F. J. REED, C. P. A., 232 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ills.

"Does your wife know you were out last night?" "Yes. But she doesn't know how much."

Ruined Temples.

Our bodies are the temples of our souls. Should these temples, fashioned by the Divine hand, be allowed to fall into premature ruin? Assuredly not. Renovate, therefore, failing strength, renew lost appetite and an impaired power to sleep, recreate vital energy with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which restores digestion, liver, bowel and kidney regularity, and overcomes malaria and rheumatism.

IF you do not want your feelings hurt keep them out of the way.—Galveston News.

MEDICAL science has achieved a great triumph in the production of Beecham's Pills which at 25 cents a box replace a medicine chest.

HARD times may make us careful, but it's a good time that makes us tight.—Peck's Sun.

KEEP the pores open is essential to health. Glenn's Sulphur Soap does this.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

"I AM getting things down to a fine point," said the balloonist, as he lit on a steeple.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

LAWYERS may be poets; they write lots of "versus."—Texas Siftings.

TAKE HEART, if you're a suffering woman. The chronic weaknesses, painful disorders, and delicate derangements that come to woman only have a positive remedy in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If you'll faithfully use it, every disturbance and irregularity can be permanently cured.

It's a legitimate medicine for woman, carefully adapted to her delicate organization. It builds up and invigorates the entire system, regulates and promotes all the proper functions, and restores health and strength.

"Favorite Prescription" is the *only* remedy for woman's ills that's *guaranteed.* If it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Which is the best to try, if you have Catarrh—a medicine that claims to have cured others, or a medicine that is backed by money to cure *you*? The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy agree to cure your Catarrh, *perfectly* and *permanently*, or they'll pay you $500 in cash.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Essences, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

Girls Who Have Push

Our 28-page handsome illustrated booklet sent free on receipt of address

Girls who Love MUSIC and ART

and would like to know how to secure complete educations under the best masters

FREE OF COST

should send for it.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL Philadelphia

GUITARS AND MANDOLINS

Guitars from $9.50 upwards. Mandolins from $12.00 upwards.

THE MARQUETTE. Quarter-sawed Sycamore.

THE ARION. Mahogany, Rich finish.

THE LAKESIDE. Quarter-sawed Oak, Antique.

THE CONSERVATORY. High Grade, fine finish.

All the above sold under our own guarantee; 100,000 of our instruments in use. Your local dealer will order for you. Genuine have name branded on inside. Send for illustrated catalogue.

LYON & HEALY, 64 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

A. N. K.—G. 1410.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Seventh Annual MINNEAPOLIS EXPOSITION, 1892

Opens August 31st. Closes September 24th.

MANY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

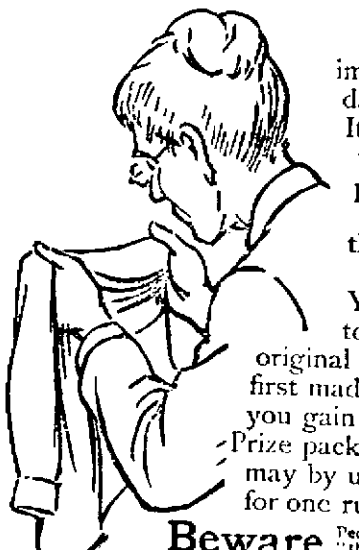
We Have THE GREATEST INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT, THE GRANDEST MUSIC, THE BEST MECHANICAL DISPLAY, THE FINEST ART COLLECTION, THE LARGEST LIST OF NOVEL AND INTERESTING ATTRACTIONS

of any Similar Enterprise in America.

No Charge for Space or Power for Exhibit. SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES.

ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

Remember the Dates.



You Needn't Look

immediately for the damage that dangerous washing compounds do. It's there, and it's going on all the time, but you won't see its effects, probably, for several months. It wouldn't do, you know, to have them too dangerous.

The best way is to take no risk. You needn't worry about damage to your clothes, if you keep to the original washing compound—**Pearline**; first made and fully proved. What can you gain by using the imitations of it? Prize packages, cheaper prices, or whatever may by urged for them, wouldn't pay you for one ruined garment.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 348 JAMES PYLE, New York.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and **$3 Hand-sewed,** fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $8 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and **$2 Workingmen's** Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

BOYS' $2 and **Youths' $1.75 School Shoes** are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at these prices.

LADIES' $3 Hand-Sewed, $2.50, $2 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Donguola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretenses.

ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

Town Board Proceedings.

July 8th, 1892, 9 a. m. Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll call, all members present. On motion the plans and specifications of Edgar Williams were accepted, and chairman and clerk were instructed to draw an order in favor of said Edgar Williams for $400, as per contract. On motion board adjourned until July 11th, 1892, at 7:30 p. m. Wm. W. Carr, Town Clerk.

July 11th, 1892, 7:30 p. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll call, all members present. Minutes of previous meetings read and approved. On motion the following bills were allowed and chairman and clerk instructed to draw orders for same.

No.	To.	Fund.	Amt.
142	Nelson Vanzile	Road	$ 35.00
143	Spafford & Cole	"	20.65
144	J. A. Germond	"	274.00
145	J. A. Germond	"	10.00
146	B. F. Smith	"	650.00
147	N. Gerhard	"	18.81
148	J. Lawrence	"	32.81
149	N. Gerhard	"	22.75
150	J. Lawrence	"	8.75
151	Geo. O'Donnell	"	93.00
152	Geo. O'Donnell	"	93.00
153	Swan Linn	"	26.25
154	B. Ferdinand	"	3.50
155	B. Ferdinand	"	28.44
156	John Johnson	"	25.00
157	Gust Johnson	"	25.00
158	L. Johnson	"	34.56
159	James Doyle	"	40.60
160	Dan Drecoll	"	19.69
161	Gust Johnson	"	38.06
162	C. Anderson	"	41.56
163	A. Conklin	"	38.03
164	Gust Green	"	38.06
165	Wm. Kibbon	General	10.00
166	E. L. Dimick	"	4.00
167	Thos. McDermott Jr.	"	3.25
168	H. Neidecken Co.	"	10.10
169	Spafford & Cole Pauper		25.61
170	L. Paysse	"	5.00

On motion board adjourned until July 18th, 1892, at 8 p. m.

Wm. W. Carr, Town Clerk.

(Continued next week.)

"The following statement comparing the wages paid in this country with those in Europe is especially interesting. In order to obtain an average of the rates of wages paid in the United States, a comparison of the figures paid at Chicago, Pittsburgh and Boston was made, and a general rate found for wages paid in the United States. The figures obtained show that the rates for laborers in this country agerage $1.71 per day against 88 cents in England; carpenters $2.75 per day in the United States, against $1.62 per day in England; cabinet makers $2.41 per day in the United States, against $1.03 per day in England; blacksmiths $2.10 per day in the United States, against $1.60 per day in England; mechanics, $2.71 per day in the United States, against $1.50 per day in England; iron-molders, $2.65 per day in the United States, against $1.65 in England; painters, $2.82 in the United States, against $1.48 per day in England; plumbers, $2.48 per day in the United States, against $1.70 per day in England. The average rate in all of these trades is 56½ per cent of the rates paid in the United States. Wages in this country are nearly double those paid in England. This is a showing that of itself ought to be satisfactory to American workingmen."

We Want An Agent

in every town reached by the NEW NORTH, more especially in Rhinelander. Any man or woman who can give all or a part of their time to selling our goods will find it to their interest to write at once to the

GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
Oshkosh, Wis.

Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.

PRICES IN MONTE CARLO

Remarkable Instance of the Extortion of Its Hotelkeepers.

Frequent complaints have been made of late of the conscienceless extortion practiced upon foreigners by the hotelkeepers of the Riviera, who are apparently doing their best to kill the goose that has laid them so many golden eggs. An incident reported by the correspondent of the London Times at Nice seems to prove that it costs even more to die at Monte Carlo than it does to live there. It appears that a short time ago a well-known Englishman was taken ill and died of dropsy at one of the hotels, and his wife, who is a member of the English nobility, decided to take the body to England for burial. Upon inquiring as to the cost of this, she was informed that it would be necessary to embalm the body, and that, with the railway charges for transport the expense would amount to over four hundred pounds. There were certain fixed charges made by the principality of Monaco, said the doctor and undertaker, which must be paid, and this was the lowest possible estimate. This amount it must be remembered was exclusive of hotel charges or doctors' fees for attendance upon the patient; it was simply for embalming, for the cost of the coffin and its accessories and for transport to London. An appeal was made to Baron de Farincourt, the governor general of Monaco, who declared that no taxes whatever were levied upon foreigners, dead or alive, by the principality. The bill was reduced finally by nearly one-half, but the whole subject is to be brought to the attention of the British foreign office.

THE WONDER OF ALASKA.

A Wall of Blue Ice a Mile Long and Four Hundred Feet High.

The Muir glacier, which is the great wonder of Alaska, was doubtless discovered by Vancouver in 1794, but Prof. John Muir was the first to describe it. Muir inlet, at the head of the Glacier bay, is the termination of this great "river of ice." The wall of blue ice is there a mile long and about 400 feet high.

It is worn into towers, castles and caverns, and is continually discharging fragments from the size of a paving stone to that of Cologne cathedral.

These falling into the sea cast up the spray for hundreds of feet into the air, and send forth waves which dash upon the shores and echo like thunder among the mountains.

The Muir glacier is really a sea of ice, with numerous branches in the valley, any one of which is as large as the Gomar of Aletsch glacier of Switzerland.

It is, according to Mr. S. P. Baldwin, a recent visitor, as large as all the Alpine glaciers in one, being 1,200 square miles in area. The ice is 1,000 feet thick at the mouth in Muir inlet, and the glacier is estimated to comprise as much water as Lake Erie.

It discharges 77,000,000,000 cubic feet of ice as icebergs, and 175,000,000,000 feet of water by melting every year. The center of the glacier, where the motion is quickest, is so rough and broken into crevasses that it is considered impassable. The eastern half, however, can be traveled as far as the neve.

Prof. Wright has found the motion at the center to be as much as 65 feet a day, whereas that of the Alpine glaciers is only 33 inches or so. As much as 90 feet a day has been found in the case of a Greenland glacier. The Muir glacier once extended much further into the bay, and is now receding every year, while the sources of the ice supply are failing.

MURDEROUS INSANITY.

Illusions of Touch and Smell Which Prompt the Sufferer to Take Life.

The incipient paranoiac may hear voices about him and for a time be able to convince himself of their unreality. But sooner or later these sounds become so tangible that they have the full force and import of actual voices. At first he hears them only when people are actually speaking, his mind merely misinterpreting what he hears. This perversion is technically termed an illusion. But at last he hears words and sentences when no real sound comes to his ears, the North American Review says. These are true hallucinations. Perversions of other senses usually precede or follow this one. Illusions of touch and smell are common. The former lead to a belief in invisible spirits that touch the body, and the latter convince the patient that attempts are being made to poison him with noxious gases. When to this cluster of perverted sensations hallucinations of sight are added, the galaxy is complete, and the victim moves and has his being in an ideal world peopled with odors, tastes, sounds, and sights that are shut out from the common herd. A patient who had reached this stage outlines his own feelings as follows: "I have gradually come to a positive assurance that the thoughts of my mind are shared by others, and that they act from that knowledge with a view of influencing me and directing my actions; that the appearances of animate nature also correspond to my thoughts in such a way as to check and direct them; that ordinary speech and language are so perverted as to have a double meaning, the secondary sense relating to my actions or thoughts. All is so constituted as to form a distinct and new and strange world in which, however, most objects remain familiar."

SMOTHERED IN MOLASSES.

The Queer Fate of an Inquisitive Pet Beaver.

A tame beaver kept by the soldiers at a fort in Wyoming became quite famous for his sagacity. Caught while young and perfectly tamed, he became very docile and a great favorite at the fort. The little fellow could never be cured of his instinct to build dams, and it is related that he once undertook to dam the Platte river, working for months all night long, and returning to the fort every morning at sunrise. He cut down quite a number of trees, but life proved too short for the completion of his plans. While around the fort he was constantly turning over every kind of vessel that contained water and collecting sticks to head it off as it flowed away. One night by oversight the beaver was locked up in the warehouse, and during the night, in nosing around, he discovered a ten-gallon can of molasses that had been left uncovered. That discovery proved his doom. The next day he was found gasping for life, having been caught in the sticky mass as the can was overturned. He never recovered from the shock, and was tenderly buried in the presence of a large circle of his friends.

The Land and Water of the Globe.

John Murray, a member of the Challenger expedition, and one of the highest living authorities on oceanography, estimates the area of the dry land of the globe at 55,000,000 square miles and the area of the ocean 137,200,000 square miles. He estimates the volume of the dry land above the level of the sea at 23,000,000 cubic miles, and the volume of the waters of the ocean at 323,000,000 cubic miles. He fixes the mean height of the land above the sea at 2,250 feet, and the mean depth of the whole ocean at 12,480 feet. Of course, these results are only approximate, but they help to render our ideas of these matters more definite. Mr. Murray also estimates that the rivers of the world carry into the ocean every year 2¼ cubic miles of sediment. To this must be added the matter carried to the sea in solution, which is estimated at 1.188 miles of matter. Together, then, the amount of matter carried through the land each year is 3.7 cubic miles. It would thus, according to this calculation, take 5,340,000 years to transport the whole of the solid land down to the sea.

ELEPHANTS' HIDES.

The Big Brutes Suffer Terribly When Attacked by Voracious Flies.

The elephant is formed for dignity, and in his wild state his every motion expresses it. He hold his head up so that his trunk when dropped at full length does not touch the ground, his ears are particularly elevated and move freely, and he looks every inch a monarch; but humbled by captivity he hangs his head so that he has to curl up the end of his trunk to keep it off the ground; his ears hang limp and listless and he has a way of gathering up straw and dirt and spreading it over the top of his head and back till he looks perfectly absurd, a lumbering fool, a very king of ragdom.

"That silly looking habit," said a keeper to a New York Tribune man, "has its cause. Elephants are subject to sunstroke. That may seem untruthful to say about an animal which lives in the hottest part of Asia and Africa; but remember he lives there in leafy forests, well shaded, and when captured and made to work in the sunshine or stand in it for exhibition his head should be covered or he suffers from headache; so he generally covers it himself.

"Flies bother an elephant," continued the keeper, "more than you would think possible when you consider the thickness of his skin. Did you ever examine an elephant skin closely? I dare say not. You are like the Sunday-school boy whose teacher asked the class if they had ever seen an elephant skin. 'Yes,' said one boy. 'Where, Johnny?' asked the teacher, incredulously. 'On the elephant,' yelled Johnny in triumph. You, too, have only seen it on the owner's back at a distance.

"But if you had examined one closely you would see that the pores are as big in proportion as the hide is thick, and a big mosquito can run his saw into one of these big tunnels as easily as a humminghird can run his long bill and tongue into the funnel-shaped honeysuckle. I have seen a big elephant all dotted with his own blood and mad as a hornet from these tiny pests and from flies which lay their eggs under his skin. That's why elephants like to roll in the mud and fill up their pores with it."

POPPY CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

How Production of Opium Is Regulated by the British Authorities.

As the cultivation of tobacco is prohibited in England except under a special license from the excise authorities, so the cultivation of the poppy in British India is forbidden unless a license has been taken out. When a cultivator takes out a license from the opium department to cultivate a certain area (usually two-thirds of an acre of his own land), Blackwood's Magazine says, he receives an advance in money to secure his allegiance, and he binds himself to deliver to the opium agent at a fixed price, ordinarily five shillings a pound, whatever opium may be produced on his land. When official supervision is efficient it is certainly very difficult for a man to cultivate poppy on a larger area than is covered by his license without detection. The cultivation cannot be concealed. It is a sort of garden cultivation, the poppy plants being grown in little squares or beds intersected by tiny water channels for irrigation wherever this is possible. The growth of the plants is carefully tended, and at length the time comes when they burst out into flower and the fields look like a sheet of silver as the white petals of the flowers glisten in the morning dew.

These beautiful petals are the first produce of the crop; for the women and children of the cultivators' families come forth and pick them off one by one and carefully dry them, so that they may serve afterward as the covering of the manufactured cakes of opium. Then the poppies, with their bare capsule heads, remain standing in the open field until it is considered that they are ripe for lancing. The cultivators then come forth in the evening, and, with an implement not unlike the knives of a cupping instrument, they scarify the capsule on its sides with deep incisions, so that the juice may exude. In the early morning the cultivators reappear with a scraping knife and their earthenware pots, and they scrape off the exuded juice and collect it in their pots. And this is crude opium.

W. D. HARRIGAN

—DEALER IN—

Brick, Lime, Hair, Sand,

Adamant, Fire Clay and Brick

Cements of all kinds, Hard and Soft Coal, Wood etc. Orders by mail promptly attended. Office in Harrigan's Block.

Ripans Tabules are of great value.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules cure hives.
Ripans Tabules; gentle cathartic.
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.

JAMES G. DUNN'S

City Dray Line.

Will attend promptly to any business in that line.

Scientific American Agency for

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

In the matter of the application of C. Eby to vacate a part of the plat of S. H. Albau's second addition to the village of Rhinelander.

Notice is hereby given that at the general term of the circuit court in and for the county of Oneida, state of Wisconsin, to be held at the Court House in the village of Rhinelander, in said county on the 3d day of October, 1892, at the opening of court on the first day of said term, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the court to vacate that portion of Werle Avenue in S. H. Albau's second addition to the village of Rhinelander in said county of Oneida which lies north of the south line of Lot 1 in Block 12 of said addition, and north of the south line of Lot 6 in Block 2 of Cohn, Bing and Slimmer's third addition to said village.

Dated August 3, 1892. C. EBY.

Aug. 4-8w-Sept. 22.

IN MUNICIPAL COURT } ss.
Oneida County. }

To A. Nugent:

You are hereby notified that a summons and garnishee has been issued against you, and your property garnisheed to satisfy the demand of Richard Wesley, amounting to fifty dollars. Now unless you shall appear before Paul Browne Esq., judge of said municipal court, at his office in Rhinelander in said county, on the 10th day of September, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1892.

RICHARD WESLEY, Plaintiff.

aug 18-2w-sep 1

INSURANCE! : :

JAMES M. HARRIGAN has Life, Accident Liability and Boiler Insurance for sale and is Special Agent for the following companies National Life; Standard Accident; American Casualty. Persons Desiring Insurance Will do well to see him. None but the best.

H. LEWIS,

Wine, Liquor and Cigar MERCHANT.

Stoltzman Block, - Rhinelander, Wis

My goods are the very best, and I can supply customers at Chicago and Louisville wholesale prices.

Fine California Wines a Specialty.

Give me a call and sample goods and prices

SLIMMER'S

NEW

Clothing Emporium

IS

"IN IT."

Big Inducements in oth ing

ASHLAND MILS.&W.RY ROUTE. MILWAUKEE, LAKESHORE & WESTERN RY.

Through Sleeping and Parlor Car Line

—WITH—

FAST TRAINS

BETWEEN

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE,

—AND—

Appleton, Wausau and Ashland

THE GOGEBIC, PENOKEE AND MONTREAL IRON AND MINERAL RANGES,

HUREY, IRONWOOD, BESSEMER and WAKEFIELD,

The Manufacturing Centers and Lumbering Districts of Central and Northern Wisconsin.

SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC, KAUKAUNA, APPLETON WAUSAU, ANTIGO, EAGLE RIVER AND RHINELANDER.

DIRECT LINE

Via NEW LONDON Jc. and G. B., W. & S. T. P. Ry

—FOR—

STEVENS POINT, GRAND RAPIDS, WINONA LA CROSSE,

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS,

Via ASHLAND and NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R

—FOR—

SUPERIOR, DULUTH,

PACIFIC COAST and Intermediate Points.

Guide Books, Maps, Time Cards, and full information furnished on application to the General Passenger Agent.

Milwaukee City Office, 102 Wisconsin St.
Chicago City Office, 197 Clark-st.

H. F. WHITCOMB, General Manager. C. L. RYDER, Gen. Pass. Agent

MILWAUKEE, - WIS.

WM. SHUMANN,

—Proprietor of—

North Side Meat Market.

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats at Reasonable Prices. Manufacturers of

Shumann's Famous Sausage!

The Best in the City. Try It.

Mason St., Rhinelander.

TO THE RESIDENTS OF

RHINELANDER AND VICINITY,

GREETING:

Martin & Co. have opened a new Grocery Store on Stevens St., opposite the First National Bank and will keep a complete stock of staple and fancy groceries. It is their aim to keep a choice, selected stock of the best quality of goods, which they will sell at reasonable prices. Attentive clerks and kind attention to all.

Goods delivered promptly to any part of the city.

MARTIN & CO

E. F. KRUEGER,

(Successor to H. RITZMAN.)

Merchant Tailoring

A Good Fit Guaranteed in Every ase.
The Quality of Goods Guaranteed

I have the services of Mr. A. Danielson as cutter and respectfully solicit of the public a trial.

WALL PAPERS.

J. J. REARDON & CO. has on exhibition for the season of '92 as fine a line of papers as can be shown in Ameri'a

PAPERS

from 20 cents to $1.00 per double roll. We make a Specialty of Ingrain Samples sent to outside parties on application.

Rhinelander Hospital.

A FIRST-CLASS INSTITUTION.

For $6.00 your doctor's bill, nursing and board is paid, and a home provided you in case of sickness or injury. During the period of one year. No man without a home can afford to be without a ticket on this hospital. We will take pleasure in showing you through the hospital at any time.

McINDOE & DANIELS,
Resident Surgeon.

RHINELANDER - WISCONSIN.

"Pilsbury's Best is the Best"

Consumers of Flour can get the best manufactured at the same price as all patent flour sells for. That flour is

For Sale in the City of Rhinelander exclusively by

SPAFFORD & COLE